The New-York Times.

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THE PEACE QUESTION.

ITS LATEST ASPECT.

Three Commissioners Coming from Richmond.

They Apply for Admission to General Grant's Lines.

A. H. Stephens of Georgia, R. M. T. Hunter of Virginia, and A. J. Campbell of Alabama.

A FLAG OF TRUCE AND A PARLEY.

General Grant in Communication with the Government.

Expected Arrival of the Commissioners at Annapolis.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 31.

In regard to the rebel Peace Commissioners, the following facts are known:

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS of Georgia, R. M. T. HUNTER of Virginia, and A. J. CAMPBELL of Alabama, the latter formerly of the United States Supreme Court, arrived at Gen. GRANT's lines last Sunday afternoon and desired permission to come to Gen. GRANT's headquarters.

After considerable delay and parley they were allowed to come to Gen. GRANT's headquarters at City Point. It appears that Gen. GRANT immediately notified the Government of the fact, but up to this time we are not aware of the decision arrived at, though they are expected to reach Washington presently, via Annapolis.

FROM GEN. GRANT'S LINES.

The Commissioners Appear in Front of Petersburgh—Application for a Permit to Come Through—Scenes under the Flag-of-Truce—Excitement among the Soldiers.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS, Sunday, Jan. 29, 1864—10 A. M.

For many days the weather has been intensely cold, and many cases of frost-bitten feet, ears, cheeks, &c., on our picket lines are reported. To-day the intense cold had moderated, and though the sun shone brightly and the air was calm, the roads were solid and travelers many.

In front of Col. HARRIMAN's brigade, of WILCOX's division, Ninth Corps, about noon to-day, a flag of truce was displayed on the parapet of the enemy's works, a few rods to the right of the crater. The bearer of the flag stated, that "Hon. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, Vice-President of the Southern Confederacy, and Hon. R. M. T. HUNTER, of Virginia, were desirous of proceeding to Gen. GRANT's headquarters; that they were expected, and would have approached our lines via the James River, but were unable to do so, owing to the ice in the stream."

The message sent by the bearer of the Confederate flag of truce was sent at once to the headquarters of the Ninth Corps.

The news that Messrs. STEPHENS and HUNTER were awaiting permission to enter our lines flew like wildfire through the camps. They were distinguished men; they had made names for themselves before the war began, before acquiescing in the severance of the Republic, and the Union soldiers, who are reading men, knew it. Curiosity is one of the failings of the Union soldier, and, as the news of the flag passed from camp to camp, tents were evacuated, from bomb-proofs temporarily-buried soldiers emerged, pickets brought their rifled-muskets to an "order," and all, not otherwise engaged, covered the parapets of the works of the main and picket lines. As you know, for many days there has been a tacit understanding along this part of the line that there should be no firing; but, until to-day, the members of the corps did not think it conducive to their health to exhibit themselves prominently.

The white flag, however, brought both Unionists and Confederates within plain, point-blank shooting range of each other, and waiting for a reply to the rebel request, they showed themselves in clouds on the works of the contending armies. "How are you Fort Fisher!" says the Yanks; "Good-bye, European importations;" "Have you heard from Hood?" "Did you know that your Virginian, THOMAS, had presented to Old ABE a 'worsted Hood'!" and many other remarks of a like nature.

The "Confeds" seemed to take it all in good part, and made, in some instances, quite happy replies, such as, "Fort Fisher may be gone up, but why don't you take Fort Crater?" "GWIN's a fool, and we don't care a d—n for anything more from Europe;" and "HOOD's hoodwinked old THOMAS, and you'll hear from him directly, I reckon."

So they passed the time intervening before the reply came. Men who, a few moments later, might be engaged in mortal combat, whiled away the closing hours of the beautiful Sabbath in seemingly friendly intercourse. But does any one dream that, if in the midst of this sort of national gathering, the order had been given, "Prepare for action," any of the soldiers, so jocose and free from care, would have disobeyed the command? No! But, shoulder to shoulder, they would have repeated the lesson they have been endeavoring to teach the foes of their country for these long years. In the soldier's life there is sunshine and shadow, but, alas! the shadow predominates. The Union soldier lives on in the hope that through the shadow will finally break the sun of peace, reflecting against the bank of adversity's clouds a rainbow of victory, telling in unmistakable colors of a "Union" conquered and thereafter indivisible.

As the bright orb of day neared the western horizon, and glanced upon the lofty spires of the yet unconquered "Cockade City," an officer from the headquarters of the Ninth Corps neared our foremost line. All were on the tiptoe of excitement; but, soldierlike, the gallant Colonel kept his own counsel; and, improvising a flag of truce from a white handkerchief, proceeded to scale the works; and, with one companion, advanced to the neutral ground.

After some minutes' waiting, he was met by four officers of the Confederacy, and a conference was held within a stone's throw of the scene of the terrible tragedy of the 30th of July last. What the result of this interview was, was not made public; but, it is believed that no word had been received from Gen. GRANT, and as a consequence, the "distinguished gentlemen" from Georgia and Virginia would have to bide their time, perhaps until to-morrow.

As the flags receded from each other, the thousands who covered the works suddenly disappeared, walking into their tents, crawling into their holes and descending into their bombproofs, to speculate upon the meaning of such a seemingly urgent desire on the part of the Vice-President and Ex United States Senator to enter the Union lines. Speculation upon this subject is not only rife among the soldiers, but among other thinking men, and the most extravagant propositions are put forth. Of course it is useless to speculate. It may be that the visit of these noted Southern gentlemen will be productive of good; but time alone will tell.

G. F. WILLIAMS.

REPORTS FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Jan. 31.

The *American*, this afternoon, publishes the following dispatch:

"The report has been current on the street since last evening to the effect that the Richmond *Sentinel* has announced the departure of three Peace Commissioners for Washington.

Up to noon to-day, we have no official confirmation of the rumor, though the assertion has been varied this morning by an equally positive announcement that Peace Commissioners, consisting of the rebel Vice-President ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, and Ex-Senator R. M. T. HUNTER and Judge CAMPBELL had arrived at City Point and were expected to reach Annapolis to-day.

They are not spoken of as commissioners representing the rebel Government, but as citizens representing the people, on their way to Washington to confer with President LINCOLN on the subject of peace, precisely in the same capacity that Mr. BLAIR visited Richmond.

SECOND DISPATCH.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Jan. 31.

The *American* has the following special dispatch from Annapolis this morning:

ANNAPOLIS, Tuesday, Jan. 31.

Col. TYLER, of the Second Maryland Regiment, who arrived here this morning, says that on Sunday, ALEX. H. STEPHENS, R. M. T. HUNTER and two others reached our lines, and requested to come within our lines at Fort Hell, but were refused, and were awaiting permission from Gen. GRANT, who was then absent.

N. B.—I think the Commissioners were admitted nevertheless, and are now on their way to Washington. Hope to have something definite soon.

REPORTS VIA PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Jan. 31.

A special dispatch to the *Evening Telegraph* says:

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 31.

It is known in the best informed circles here that a commission from JEFF. DAVIS, consisting of Vice-President STEPHENS, R. M. T. HUNTER, and Gen. G. W. SMITH, have arrived at Annapolis with full power to arrange a settlement of our national difficulties.

It is believed from the understanding between Mr. BLAIR and Mr. DAVIS that the terms will be entirely satisfactory to the Administration and to Congress, and will chiefly consist of an amnesty to all offenders, and a withdrawal of the confiscation proclamation.

The Departure of the Commissioners from Richmond.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Jan. 31.

There is reason to believe that the Richmond papers of Monday contain an explicit statement of departure of commissioners for Washington.

From the Richmond Sentinel, Jan. 28.

It was a matter of pleasurable remark on yesterday that the President and Vice-President *had been engaged in a long consultation on public affairs.*

No Arrival yet from the James at Annapolis.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Jan. 31.

A dispatch from Annapolis to-night, says there has been no arrival from the James River, and there is no prospect of one to-night.

The Rebel Peace Commissioners.

The history and personal character of the rebel Vice-President, ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, as well as his strenuous exertions to preserve the South from the folly and crime of secession, are well known to our readers. A. J. CAMPBELL, of Alabama, formerly occupied a seat on the Bench of the Supreme Court of the United States. It will be remembered that just previous to the capture of Fort Sumter, Mr. CAMPBELL appeared in Washington with Mr. FORSYTHE, of Mobile, CRAWFORD, ex-member of Congress from Georgia, and Mr. STEPHENS, on a mission to obtain the peaceful separation of the South from the Union. Since the commencement of hostilities his name has not been prominently before the public. Mr. R. M. T. HUNTER was formerly United States Senator from Virginia. He served a short time as rebel Secretary of State.

Return of Mr. Singleton.

Special Dispatch to the New-York News.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 30, 1865.

Gen. SINGLETON arrived in this city this evening, and immediately waited on the President. During his stay at Richmond he had frequent interviews with Mr. DAVIS and other prominent Confederate leaders, including Gen. LEE. Gen. SINGLETON represents those with whom he had intercourse as well disposed toward any movement calculated to restore peace on an honorable basis.

The Southern people remain firm in their determination to resist subjugation. The leaders are not averse to negotiation, provided it is not based on degrading conditions. They will meet us on equal terms, but not otherwise. They will not lay down their arms and accept whatever we choose to give them. There is no despondency in Richmond, but all, from Mr. DAVIS to the least important citizen, are desirous to have the war brought to a close.

FROM WASHINGTON.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

Passage of the Constitutional Amendment.

One Hundred and Nineteen Yeas against Fifty-six Nays.

Exciting Scene in the House.

ENTHUSIASM OVER THE RESULT.

THE PEACE MISSION IN THE SENATE

A Resolution Calling for Information.

Passage of Retaliation Resolutions in the Senate.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 31.

THE PASSAGE OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The great feature of the existing rebellion was the passage to-day by the House of Representatives of the resolutions submitting to the Legislatures of the several States an amendment to the Constitution abolishing slavery. It was an epoch in the history of the country, and will be remembered by the members of the House and spectators present as an event in their lives. At 3 o'clock, by general consent, all discussion having ceased, the preliminary votes to reconsider and second the demand for the previous question were agreed to by a vote of 113 yeas, to 58 nays; and amid profound silence the Speaker announced that the yeas and nays would be taken directly upon the pending proposition. During the call, when prominent Democrats voted aye, there was suppressed evidence of applause and gratification exhibited in the galleries, but it was evident that the great interest centered entirely upon the final result, and when the presiding officer announced that the resolution was agreed to by yeas 119, nays 56, the enthusiasm of all present, save a few disappointed politicians, knew no bounds, and for several moments the scene was grand and impressive beyond description. No attempt was made to suppress the applause which came from all sides, every one feeling that the occasion justified the fullest expression of approbation and joy.

PETITIONS OF THE NAVAL CONTRACTORS.

The House Naval Committee having received a reply from the Secretary of the Navy to-day, unanimously instructed their Chairman to report a joint resolution, referring to the Navy Department the petitions of contractors asking for relief for losses in building double-enders, marine engines, &c., to be settled upon the principle of equity and justice. This is all the petitioners for relief ask, and without some such legislation the department cannot act in the matter.

THE TAX BILL.

The Ways and Means Committee to-day nearly finished the amendments to the tax bill. They expect to get through with the bill this week, and will report it at once.

THE NAVAL DEPOT AT CLEVELAND.

The Senate Naval Committee heard the arguments to-day in favor of a naval depot at Cleveland. The committee will not act definitely in regard to the matter until other parties have been heard.

THE TRADE IN COTTON.

The House Committee on Commerce to-day examined a large number of witnesses who are understood to have permits to trade in cotton with rebel States. These gentlemen, however, were very reticent, and the committee failed to elicit the required information as to how and where they got their permits.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 31.

THE VOTE ON THE AMENDMENT.

Soon after the passage of the Anti-Slavery Constitutional Amendment this afternoon, a salute was fired in honor of that event. The vote last June, when it was defeated for the want of the requisite two-thirds majority, was yeas, 96; nays, 65; absent, 21. Those who at that time voted against the amendment, but who changed their votes and cast them in the affirmative to-day, are Messrs. Baldwin of Michigan, Coffroth, McAllister, Ganson, Herrick, Radford, Steele, King, Rollins of Missouri, and Hutchins. Those who were absent on the former occasion, and who now voted aye, are as follows; Messrs. Brown of West Virginia, Davis of Maryland, Davis of New-York, Grinnell, McBride, Nelson, Pomeroy, Randall Worthington and Yeaman. The following who were absent or not voting when the June vote was taken, voted nay: Messrs. Hall, Harris of Maryland, Harris of Illinois, Winfield, Ben. Wood and Townsend. Those who voted against the resolution last year, and were to-day absent or not voting, are Messrs. Lazear, Le Blond, McKinney, Marcy, McDowell and Rogers.

MR. WADE ON THE PEACE MISSION.

During the debate on the retaliation resolution, while Mr. WADE was speaking about Mr. BLAIR's mission to Richmond, Mr. JOHNSON asked how he came to go there. Mr. WADE replied: "I would like to know. Yes, Sir. I intend to know if there is power in the United States Senate to be informed on that subject. I intend to know why it was that any man was permitted to go with impunity through our lines, and confer with the arch traitor of the Confederacy, and come back here and go again." Mr. JOHNSON said he went in a Government vessel the last time. Mr. WADE responded: "Yes, I understand he went on a Government vessel. He had no more right to be on that vessel on a mission to hold communication with this arch traitor and devil, than he had to be on his road to the lower regions in a vehicle furnished by the Government."

THE CIVIL GOVERNMENT OF VIRGINIA.

The Alexandria (Va.) *Journal* says the civil government has been restored on the eastern shore of Virginia, and that in a few days civil government will be restored in every county where it was suppressed by the action of Gen. BUTLER.

THE SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

The financial arrangements just concluded between the Treasury Department and JAY COOKE contemplate the continuance of subscriptions to the seven-thirties through the national banks in New-York, Philadelphia, Boston and elsewhere, as heretofore.

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 31.

PROTEST AGAINST THE BANKRUPT BILL.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Union,) presented a joint resolution of the Ohio Legislature protesting against the passage of the bankrupt law, which was ordered to be printed and laid on the table.

THE DUTY ON IMPORTED PAPER.

Mr. WADE also presented a resolution of the Ohio Legislature in favor of the repeal of the duty on printing paper, which was ordered to be printed and laid upon the table.

EMPLOYMENT OF GENERALS.

Mr. WADE—I notice that the Secretary of War, in replying to a communication of the Senate about the employment of Generals, has made a mistake which I wish to correct. He says, among other things, that Gens. BANKS and LEE are before the Committee on the Conduct of the War. This is a mistake, and one which I wish to rectify, because it seems to be a standing one. I think it interferes with the disposition which the Executive wishes to make of these officers. Mr. WADE further stated that on the 14th of December, Gen. BANKS was before the committee for about two hours, to give testimony concerning the Red River expedition. One day in January the committee found him in the city, and called on him for a few minutes to explain some matters. Gen. LEE had not been before the committee since the 13th of January, when he gave testimony for about two hours. He (WADE) wished it to be understood that neither Gen. BANKS nor Gen. LEE were detained here by the Committee on the Conduct of the War.

CLERGYMEN AND THE DRAFT.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Union,) offered the memorial of certain ministers of the Gospel, asking that they be exempted from the draft. Which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

THE SCHELDT DUES.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Union,) from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a bill for the extinction of the Scheldt Dues. Which was ordered to be printed.

CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, (Union,) introduced a resolution that a Congressional Directory be published hereafter, under the superintendence of the Joint Committee on Printing. Mr. ANTHONY explained that this would be more economical than the present arrangement, by which it was published under the auspices of the Postmaster of the House; but its chief benefit would be the appearance of the Directory at an earlier day in the Session than it now appears.

The resolution was adopted.

CALL FOR INFORMATION ON MR. BLAIR'S MISSION.

Mr. SUMNER offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested, if not incompatible with the public interests, to furnish to the Senate any information in his possession, concerning any recent personal communications with the rebel JEFFERSON DAVIS, said to have been under Executive sanction, and also copies of any correspondence relating thereto.

Mr. CONNESS, of California, (Union)—I suggest to the Senator if it would not be better to leave out the verbiage, and make the resolution refer to the message of Mr. BLAIR.

Mr. SUMNER—I beg the Senator's pardon, but I prefer it as it is.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, (Union,) offered the following as an amendment by way of a substitute for Mr. SUMNER's proposition:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested, if not incompatible with the public interests, to inform the Senate if any person, and if any, who has, with his authority and assent, been in Richmond negotiating with the President of the so-called Confederate States, or with any other person or persons in that place, in relation to the termination of the present war, or with a view to ascertain from such persons upon what terms, if any, they would be willing to have said war terminated; and if so, to inform the Senate, also, what information he has obtained from such agent or person; also, if such person was in Richmond as aforesaid; whether he was authorized or permitted by the President of the United States to represent to the Confederate authorities upon what terms or conditions the President would negotiate in relation to peace, and, if so, what such terms and conditions were.

Mr. SUMNER said that the resolution he offered was much briefer and simpler than that of the Senator from Maryland. There were some words in Mr. JOHNSON's resolution which he did not like. He did not like to see the Senate adopt such a phrase as the Confederate authorities.

SEVERAL SENATORS—The resolution says "so-called Confederate authorities."

Mr. SUMNER said he preferred to speak of them as rebel authorities.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Union,) suggested that both resolutions be printed and called up to-morrow.

This was agreed to and it was so ordered.

SECRETARY WELLES INTERROGATED.

Mr. HALE offered a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Navy for information as to whether the arguments of the Judge-Advocate in the trial of Mr. SMITH, of Boston, had been printed by order of the Navy Department? What edition of the same had been published? What use has been made of the copies thus published? Also, whether any detectives have been employed by the Navy Department since January, 1864, and if so, how many, and how much they have been paid? what instructions they got, either written or verbal, from the Secretary or Assistant Secretary of the Navy? And especially whether any instructions were given to inquire into the conduct and business transactions of any member of either House of Congress? How much expense was incurred in this way? From what sources the funds were drawn, and by what authority?

Mr. CONNESS—I suggest that the resolution of the Senator from New-Hampshire lie over until the return of the chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, who is now absent.

Mr. HALE consented to the proposition, and the resolution was ordered to be printed.

NEW-YORK AND PACIFIC MAIL.

Mr. ANTHONY introduced a bill relative to mail service between New-York and the Pacific coast, which authorizes the Postmaster-General to contract for the transportation of the mails upon such lines by steamers on the Atlantic and Pacific coast, and by land transit across the Isthmus, semi-monthly, tri-monthly, or weekly, as in his judgment the public interest may from time to time require; the compensation not to exceed $400,000 for a semi-monthly, $600,000 for a tri-monthly, or $800,000 for a weekly line.

The bill was referred to the Committee on the Post-office and Post Roads.

THE BILL TO BRIDGE THE OHIO.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) asked that the Senate take up the bill to build a bridge across the River at Louisville.

The motion was disagreed to.

THE PROPOSED COMMITTEE ON CORRUPTIONS.

Mr. HALE then moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the resolution of Mr. DAVIS for the appointment of a Standing Committee on Corruptions of the Government.

Mr. DOOLITTLE suggested that as the animadversions of the Senator from New-Hampshire on the conduct of the Navy Department were likely to lead to protracted discussion, it would be well to make this the special order for some day, as there was very little time of the morning hour remaining.

Mr. HALE insisted on his motion.

Mr. HENDERSON desired to take up the bill to reimburse the State of Missouri for the expenses incurred in calling out the militia of that State.

The Senate refused to take up this bill and proceeded to the consideration of the resolution of Mr. DAVIS, upon which Mr. HALE was entitled to the floor.

Mr. HALE said he was opposed to appointing any more committees to investigate corruptions until some action was taken on frauds already discovered. He read at length from a report made by Hon. JOHN SHERMAN, when a member of the House, on the subject of naval contracts, to show that, while Congress had heretofore gone to great trouble and expense to discover frauds, yet none of the guilty parties had ever been punished.

THE QUESTION OF RETALIATION.

The morning hour expired, and the Chair decided that the retaliation resolution was in order on the proposition to recommit the papers on the subject to the Military Committee.

The subject was discussed by Messrs. HENDRICKS, WADE, SUMNER, SPRAGUE and HOWE.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, (Dem.,) said that if all the allegations against the rebels as to their treatment of our soldiers be true, it was but another argument for peace. He was not ashamed to stand up in the Senate and advocate peace. He was not in the habit of endorsing what the President did. But if, as he heard, commissioners were on their way here to treat for peace, and this was the result of promises held out to the Confederates by the President, he was willing to endorse him so far.

The question was then taken on the motion to recommit the subject, and the Senate refused so to do. Yeas 10, nays 26.

YEAS—Messrs. Carlile, Davis, Hendricks, Powell, Richardson, Riddle, Saulsbury, Sumner, Van Winkle, Wright.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Conness, Cowan, Dixon, Foster, Hale, Harlan, Harris, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Johnson, Lane of Indiana, Morgan, Merrill, Nesmith, Pomeroy, Ramsay, Sherman, Ten Eyck, Wade, Wilkinson, Willey.

The question then recurred on the amendment making retaliation comformable to the law of nations.

Mr. SUMNER moved further to amend by making it conform also to the usages of war as practiced among civilized nations. Mr. SUMNER called for the yeas and nays on the amendment, and it was adopted by a vote of 26 yeas against 13 nays.

YEAS—Messrs. Carlile, Cowan, Davis, Doolittle, Foote, Foster, Harlan, Harris, Henderson, Hendricks, Lane of Indiana, McDougall, Morgan, Nesmith, Pomeroy, Powell, Richardson, Riddle, Saulsbury, Sherman, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Van Winkle, Willey, Wilson, Wright.

NAYS—Messrs. Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Conness, Dixon, Farwell, Hale, Howard, Howe, Lane of Kansas, Ramsay, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson.

Mr. SUMNER moved to amend by striking out the following; "Congress does not, however, intend by this to limit or restrict the power of the President to the modes or principles of retaliation herein mentioned; but only advises or requires a resort to them as demanded by the occasion."

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Union,) suggested that the amendment be modified so as to strike out the words "to the modes or principles of retaliation herein mentioned."

This was adopted.

Mr. HENDRICKS, of Indiana, (Dem.,) offered as an amendment an additional resolution, declaring the sense of the Senate to be in favor of an exchange of prisoners.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Union,) thought the subjects were so different that they should not be incorporated in the same resolution.

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Missouri, (Union,) offered an amendment, advising the appointment of Commissioners of Prisoners, to look after the condition of our prisoners in the future.

The yeas and nays were called for, and the amendment was adopted.

YEAS—Messrs. Carlile, Collamer, Cowan, Davis, Doolittle, Foot, Foster, Harris, Henderson, Hendricks, Johnson, Lane of Kansas, McDougall, Morgan, Nesmith, Pomeroy, Powell, Riddle, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Van Winkle, Willey, Wilson, Wright—24.

NAYS—Messrs. Chandler, Clark, Conness, Dixon, Farwell, Hale, Harlan, Howard, Howe, Lane of Indiana, Morrill, Ramsay, Sherman, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson—16.

The resolution as amended was then passed and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 31.

MR. WOOD OFFERS A RESOLUTION.

Mr. FERNANDO WOOD asked leave to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is the duty of the President to maintain, in every constitutional and legal manner, the integrity of the American Union, as formed by the Fathers of the Republic, and in no event, and under no circumstances, to proffer or accept negotiations which shall admit, by the remotest implication, the existence of any other Federal or Confederate Government within the territory of the United States.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, (Union,) objected to the reception of the resolution.

Mr. FERNANDO WOOD gave notice that he would next Monday move a suspension of the rules to introduce the resolution.

THE PRESIDENTIAL VOTE.

The Speaker appointed Mr. Stevens of Pennsylvania, Mr. Washburne of Illinois, Mr. Mallory of Kentucky, Mr. Davis of Maryland, and Mr. Cox of Ohio, as a committee on the part of the House to examine and count the votes for President and Vice-President of the United States, on the second Wednesday of February.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY AMENDMENT.

The House resumed consideration of the Senate joint resolution, proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. MCALLISTER of Pennsylvania (Dem.) said when this subject was before the House on a former occasion, I voted against the measure. I have been in favor of exhausting all the means of conciliation to restore the Union as our fathers made it. I am for the Union and utterly opposed to secession or dissolution in any way or shape. The result of all the peace missions, and especially that of Mr. BLAIR has satisfied me that nothing short of recognition of their independence will satisfy the Southern Confederacy. It must therefore be destroyed, and in voting for the present measure, I cast my vote against the cornerstone of the Southern Confederacy, and declare eternal war against the enemies of my country.

Mr. COFFROTH, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) addressed the House in favor of the amendment, not, however, speaking for or against slavery. He argued the power of Congress to submit the amendment to the Legislatures of the States; that the South could defeat the amendment; that it must be submitted to the seceded States, or it would be recognizing their independence; that if this was done, it would apply only to those which adopted it. He also argued that the South would not remain in the Union under the Constitution as it now is, and that they would not come back after four years' fighting. All relating to slavery should be stricken from our statute books, and then, when the people of the South were tired and sick of this barbarous and inhuman war, and demand a cessation of hostilities, until it be ascertained if peace cannot be obtained, there will be no obstacles in the way of giving new guarantees to every person who shelters himself under the American Constitution. He also argued that slavery was the fruitful theme for the opponents of Democracy. It breathed life and existence into fanaticism, and unless that which sustained and fed fanaticism be removed from the political arena, the country would remain stationary, when all the rest of the world is moving. Change is the universal law of nature. What he had heretofore regarded as impolitic had ceased to operate. Having at the last session voted against the proposed Constitutional amendment, he would now vote for it. He had no doubt of the power to make the amendment in the manner proposed. In amending it three-fourths of the States represent the whole. The time has arrived to exercise the power. He believed that if Democratic policy and measures had been adopted, we should not now be engaged in war; but in the late Presidential election the people had endorsed the anti-slavery issue. He was prepared to follow it. The question had been settled by the verdict of the people, and so far as the National Government was concerned, it was not now a political issue. The adoption of the amendment would tend to restore all that is desirable to the prosperity of the country. He believed the best good of the Democratic party would be enhanced by the passage of the proposition, and it will open up a way to its triumph in the future.

Mr. BROWN, of Wisconsin, (Dem.,) spoke of the dangerous abuse of the power of the amendment. He had never been the apologist for slavery. He never thought it could be entirely destroyed. He was in favor of removing it, and then the people would place in power the Democracy. He gave this vote after much consideration, and as a Democrat, and would consistently stand by the organization of his party. No power on earth should prevent him from voting for the candidates of his party. His desire was the triumph of the party which has made this country great.

Mr. MILLER, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) said he owed it to himself and his constituents to reply to the sentiments of his colleagues just uttered on this floor. He wished to so act that when he returned home he would not be found derelict to the duty with which he had been entrusted, having taken an oath to protect, defend and preserve the Constitution of the United States. Long as the matter had been discussed here, it was very strange that no man had answered the question, what was to be done with the freed people, should such an amendment to the Constitution prove effective? Gentlemen on the other side had failed to make out a case. During this Administration the Constitution had been violated in all its important features.

Mr. HERRICK, of New-York, (Dem.,) in the course of his speech, said it was inconsistent that it would be a permanent institution. If he lived in Missouri or Kentucky, he should vote for the abolition of slavery therein; but as to Congressional action on that subject, it might be different. The question of slavery under the Constitution was reserved to the States respectively wherein it exists. In conclusion, he caused to be read a substitute which he desired to submit, providing that hereafter every sale and transfer of slaves shall be void and the slaves shall become free, and from and after 1880 slavery shall cease, and Congress shall give compensation for the actual damage and loss suffered by loyal citizens of the United States.

Mr. HARDING, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) said truth and principle never change, but men change, and from time to time adopt opinions just as readily as they change their garments. But he would rather hold on to the Constitution, which was the only ark of safety. He denied that there was any constitutional power to deprive any State in the Union of its local self-government. Kentucky had been treated in bad faith. Not one of the pledges made to her had been fulfilled. She had been betrayed, and now it was sought suddenly to emancipate all her slaves. The policy would result in the destruction of the slaves, and the men who proposed to carry it out had no more love for the slave than Satan has for sinners.

Mr. KALBFLEISCH, of New-York, (Dem.,) opposed the proposition. He maintained that all our political misfortunes are attributable to a disregard of the Constitution. He had not learned his democracy from his inveterate enemies, and he would not be instructed by them now. This amendment, he contended, if adopted, would stand in the way of peace negotiations and a restoration of the Union. He said he should strive to uphold and carry out the pledges which he had made to protect and defend the Constitution. Apart from the question of power, this was not the time to attempt an amendment of the Constitution in the manner proposed. He contended that the result of the Presidential election was in favor of abolishing slavery everywhere. No such issue was made up in New-York.

The debate having closed, Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, (Union,) who had charge of the subject throughout, demanded the previous question, which was on the motion heretofore made by the gentleman, to reconsider the vote of last session, by which the constitutional amendment was lost for the want of the requisite two-thirds majority.

Mr. STILES, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) moved that the motion to reconsider be laid on the table.

This was decided in the negative. Yeas, 57; nays, 111.

The question was then taken on the motion to reconsider, and it was decided in the affirmative. Yeas, 112; nays, 57.

Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) raised the question that a vote of two-thirds was requisite to reconsider; but the Speaker overruled the point, saying all motions of this kind were governed by the rules.

Mr. MALLORY suggested a postponement of the vote until to-morrow, saying that several gentlemen who wished to record their names were absent. Let the time for taking the question be fixed so that all could have a fair warning.

Mr. ASHLEY replied that it had been universally understood that the question was to be taken to-day. He had consented to the extension of the debate even against the protest of his *friends*. It came with a very bad grace to ask for a postponement of the vote, considering the courtesy he had extended to the other side and the *fair notice* given.

Mr. BROWN, of Wisconsin, (Union,) asked the gentleman to give way in order that he might offer a substitute.

Mr. ASHLEY said he had one himself, which he preferred to the Senate's proposition now before the House.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, of Wisconsin, (Dem.,)—Why do you not offer it?

Mr. ASHLEY—Because I will not protract the proceedings.

The question was then taken on the adoption of the following Senate joint resolution, submitting to the Legislatures of the several States, a proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States:

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following articles be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the said Constitution, namely:

ART. 13.—SECTION 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SEC 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

There was much confusion throughout the proceedings, amid which the clerk proceeded to call the roll on the passage of the joint resolution.

The Speaker said, "Call my name as a member of this House."

The name was accordingly called.

When the Speaker answered to the name of SCHUYLER COLFAX, applause followed his response, and also burst out at other parts of the proceedings; which, however, the Speaker checked, and calling the House to order, said he hoped a better example would be set to preserve the decorum of the House.

Several members on the Democratic side of the House said those on the other side were as noisy as the persons in the galleries.

Mr. GANSON, of New-York, (Dem.,) had voted "no" on the question of reconsidering the vote by which the joint resolution was heretofore lost, now voted "aye," and Messrs. RADFORD and STEELE, (Dem.,) of New-York, changed their votes in the same manner. These changes gave rise to applause, which was promptly checked.

The utmost interest was manifested throughout the calling of the roll, and there was strict attention on the part of the members to their responses; for, on the previous vote to reconsider, two-thirds of the members present had not voted in the affirmative, but a large majority of the members present had carried that question. It was therefore somewhat doubtful whether the pending joint resolution would be passed.

The votes of Mr. BALDWIN of Michigan (Dem.) and the gentlemen above mentioned however gave additional hopes to the friends of the measure.

When the calling of the roll was completed the Clerk proceeded to read the names, first of those who voted in the affirmative, and next of those who had voted in the negative. The House was now comparatively silent. The result of the vote was noted on a piece of paper and handed by the Clerk to the Speaker, who then announced the passage of the joint resolution by a vote of 119 yeas against 56 nays.

Thereupon rose a general shout of applause. The members on the floor huzzaed in chorus with deafening and equally emphatic cheers of the throng in the galleries. The ladies in the dense assemblage waved their handkerchiefs, and again and again the applause was repeated, intermingled with clapping of hands and exclamations of "Hurrah for freedom!" "Glory enough for one day," &c. The audience were wildly excited, and the friends of the measure jubilant. Never was a scene of such a joyous character before witnessed in the House of Representatives, certainly not within the last quarter of a century.

There was extensive hand-shaking and congratulation in every direction. The proceedings had attracted thousands of persons of both sexes, and having been brought to a close, those on the floor who had been admitted by the favor of the members, and the occupants of the galleries, hastily departed.

The vote on the passage of the joint resolution is as follows:

YEAS (DEMOCRATS IN ITALICS.)

Messrs. Alison, Iowa,
Ames, Massachusetts,
Anderson, Kentucky,
Arnold, Illinois,
Ashley, Ohio,
Bailey, Pennsylvania,
Baldwin, Michigan,
Baldwin, Massachusetts,
Baxter, Vermont,
Beaman, Michigan,
Blaine, Maine,
Blair, West Virginia,
Blow, Missouri,
Boutwell, Massachusetts,
Boyd, Missouri,
Brandagee, Connecticut,
Broomall, Pennsylvania,
Brown, West Virginia,
Ambrose W. Clark, New-York,
Freeman Clark, New-York,
Cobb, Wisconsin,
Coffroth, Pennsylvania,
Colfax, Indiana,
Cole, California,
Creswell, Maryland,
Davis, Indiana,
Davis, New-York,
Dawes, Massachusetts,
Deming, Connecticut,
Dixon, Rhode Island,
Donnelly, Minnesota,
Driggs, Michigan,
Dumont, Indiana,
Eckley, Ohio,
Eliot, Massachusetts,
English, Connecticut,
Farnsworth, Illinois,
Frank, New-York,
Ganson, New-York,
Garfield, Ohio,
Gooch, Massachusetts,
Grinnell, Iowa,
Griswold, New-York,
Hale, Pennsylvania,
Herrick, New-York,
Higby, California,
Hooper, Massachusetts,
Hotchkiss, New-York,
Hubbard, Iowa,
Hubbard, Connecticut,
Hubbard, New-York,
Hutchins, Ohio,
Ingersoll, Illinois,
Jenckes, Rhode Island,
Julian, Indiana,
Kasson, Iowa,
Kelley, Pennsylvania,
Kellogg, Michigan,
Kellogg, New-York.
King, Missouri,
Knox, Missouri,
Littlejohn, New-York,
Loan, Missouri,
Longyear, Michigan,
Marvin, New-York,
McAllister, Pennsylvania,
McBride, Oregon,
McClurg, Missouri,
McIndoe, Wisconsin,
Miller, New-York,
Morehead, Pennsylvania,
Morrill, Vermont,
Morris, New-York,
A. Myers, Pennsylvania,
L. Myers, Pennsylvania,
Nelson, New-York,
Norton, Illinois,
Odell, New-York,
O'Neill, Pennsylvania,
Orth, Indiana,
Patterson, New-York,
Perham, Maine,
Pike, Maine,
Pomeroy, New-York,
Price, Iowa,
Radford, New-York,
Randall, Kentucky,
Rice, Massachusetts,
Rice, Maine,
Rollins, New-Hampshire,
Rollins, Missouri,
Schenck, Ohio,
Scofield, Pennsylvania,
Shannon, California,
Sloan, Wisconsin,
Smith, Kentucky,
Smithers, Delaware,
Spalding, Ohio,
Starr, New-Jersey,
Steele, New-York,
Stearns, Pennsylvania,
Thayer Pennsylvania,
Thomas, Maryland,
Tracy, Pennsylvania,
Upson, Michigan,
Van Valkenburgh, New-York,
Washburne, Illinois,
Washburne, Massachusetts,
Webster, Maryland,
Whaley, West Virginia,
Wheeler, Wisconsin,
Williams, Pennsylvania,
Wilder, Kansas,
Wilson, Iowa,
Windham, Minnesota,
Woodbridge, Vermont,
Worthington, Nevada,
Yeaman, Kentucky—119.

NAYS (ALL DEMOCRATS EXCEPT CLAY.)

Messrs. J. C. Allen, Illinois,
W. J. Allen, Illinois,
Ancona, Pennsylvania,
Bliss, Ohio,
Brooks, New-York,
Brown, Wisconsin,
Chanler, New-York,
Clay, Kentucky,
Cox, Ohio,
Cravens, Indiana,
Dawson, Pennsylvania,
Denison, Pennsylvania,
Eden, Illinois,
Edgerton, Indiana,
Eldridge, Wisconsin,
Finck, Ohio,
Grider, Kentucky,
Hale, Missouri,
Harding, Kentucky,
Harrington, Indiana,
Harris, Maryland,
Harris, Illinois,
Holman, Indiana,
Johnson, Pennsylvania,
Johnson, Ohio,
Kalbfleisch, New-York,
Kernan, New-York,
Knapp, Illinois,
Law, Indiana,
Long, Ohio,
Mallory, Kentucky,
Miller, Pennsylvania,
Morris, Ohio,
Morrison, Illinois,
Noble, Ohio,
O'Neill, Ohio,
Pendleton, Ohio,
Perry, New-Jersey,
Pruyn, New-York,
Randall, Pennsylvania,
Robinson, Illinois,
Ross, Illinois,
Scott, Missouri,
Steele, New-Jersey,
Stiles, Pennsylvania,
Strouse, Pennsylvania,
Stuart, Illinois,
Sweat, Maine,
Townsend, New-York,
Wadsworth, Kentucky,
Ward, New-York,
White, J. W. Ohio,
White, C. A. Ohio,
Winfield, New-York,
Ben. Wood, New-York,
F. Wood, New-York—56.

ABSENT, OR NOT VOTING.

The absentees, or those not voting, were:

Messrs. Lazear, Penn.,
Leblonde, Ohio,
Marcy, New-Hampshire,
McDowell, Indiana,
McKinney, Ohio,
Middleton, New-Jersey,
Rogers, New-Jersey,
Voorhees, Indiana—8.

All Democrats.

A motion to adjourn was carried amid the greatest confusion, yeas 121, nays 24.

GOSSIP FROM THE ARMY.

Ennui of a Correspondent—Their Expenses—"H. J. W."—Monotony of the Siege—Stormy Weather—No Move for the Present—Scarcity of Wood—Arrival and Departure of the Mail Steamer.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CORPS, SUNDAY, Jan. 22—P. M.

Upon my word, kind reader, you have no idea of the dismal fate of a newspaper correspondent, who finds himself compelled to remain constantly within army limits, just because that event that "Wilkins Micawber" was always hoping for might happen—"for something to turn up." The writer finds himself in pretty much the same position of "Mrs. Toodles'" bargains. He will be very handy to have on the spot if wanted. Correspondents, like soldiers, are compelled to endure a great deal of monotonous life, while the army lies still in camp. He is, however, compelled, by his own sense of honor and justice, to try and make some slight return for all the expenditure and lavish use of money that his liberal employers are subjected to, just for his maintenance and emolument.

Very few of the readers of the TIMES have any adequate idea of the vast expense necessary for keeping their corps of correspondents in the field. I do not pretend to know the precise amount, for my own account is as much as I can keep track of, for I never was good at book-keeping, and the few I did get hold of were generally borrowed by a friend, and of course never returned. Books are like umbrellas—you can never keep them long, if they are good for anything. The only book I cannot get rid of is a stray copy of the life of MCCLELLAN, who, you may perhaps remember, came as near being our President as the man did who asked his girl to marry. She begged him to excuse her, and I believe he did excuse her.

My talented and genial predecessor in this army, "H. J. W.," once deplored the paucity of subjects to be found in an army while lying still in camp, and I am glad that I have such good authority for a repetition of the statement. My friend has retired from field service, and you will miss his interesting and readable letters, unless, indeed, like many a veteran before him, he should get restive, and once more buckle on his armor for another bout. As it stands, you have all the loss and he all the gain, for he now dabbles in politics, murders, and awful accidents. He serves up for your edification all the various romantic scenes of New-York by daylight and gaslight Gives you the latest and most reliable intelligence regarding the state of the "streets of New York"—not that I would intimate that he has usurped the duties of your talented critic. But I merely mean that our old comrade has undertaken the "City News." How glad I feel that this letter does not come within his department, else you would never know the secret I have thus let out.

I feel now-a-days very much like PAGANINI must have felt when playing upon his solitary string. But *he* could get music out of that, while I cannot sing the changes any more on my friends the pickets, or those grim dogs of war, the mortars. They do not afford any variety. Each whistling bullet from their death-dealing rifles has the same note. The rebels have to see sharp, or they would soon be flat. The monotone is the same. As for the "big guns," they but seldom deign to open their mouth now, for they so seldom elicit a reply from the Johnnies, that the gunners have become disgusted.

I could not help, the other day, remembering my days of billiards while watching a little brush in our front. Here we generally play the "black ball" against the (poor) white, and strange to say, when the shot tells, it generally "fetches the deep red." They used to call it "claret" at a prize-fight, before fighting and blood-letting became so common.

For the last few days the army has been in the full enjoyment of some delicious weather—calm, cheery and comfortable; balmy, beautiful and beneficial. The roads were fast becoming all that the most enthusiastic equestrian, or the most inveterate fighter could wish for. Our bridges were all in good repair. The creeks were every one on their good behavior. The fortifications were being repaired, and rendered fitter for any coming struggle. The camps were each day unfolding some new and fresher beauty, as another arch or handsome fence became complete. The troops were all improving themselves in drill, or enjoying themselves in review or parade. Music floated over the lines, as the headquarters' bands surged forth in living melody. The sun was bright, and we were happy.

But to-day how different is the scene. For nearly twenty-four hours, a constant and penetrating rain fell pattering on our tent-coverings, and soaked the ground. Creeks swollen, bridges gone, roads a sea of mud. Sheets of water, where, the other day, glistening fields of sand could, be seen. Mud, King Mud, everywhere. It is now mud, muddy, muddier. I believe the rules of grammar will not allow the declension to go any further, and, for my part, I think that if grammar had to live out here, it would *decline* mud altogether.

At the present writing, I think one could gather a good deal of information regarding the different soils abounding in this vicinity. At any rate, he can gather any quantity of the raw material, and carry it home to examine at his leisure. I begin to think that my contraband must have a good deal of superficial knowledge on this subject, judging from the amount of dust he kicks up removing the superfluous mud from my riding-clothes.

To-day, a nasty, sticky mist is hanging close to the ground. You cannot see the sun, and scarcely a dozen rods before you. The ground is wet, the woods wetter. The tall and solitary pines mingle their dripping tears with each other, as if they deplored the weather and their own fast approaching decease. It is one of Nature's washing days, and, like all such events, very useful in the long run, but very disagreeable while they last.

At each succeeding day's ride, one cannot but notice the rapid consumption of the woods that still stand. I say that stand, for you may not be aware that the army have for some time been compelled to rely for their fuel upon the timber felled during the Summer, to give the necessary artillery range from our numerous forts. This is all gone now, every stick and branch; even the stumps have endured the indignity of renewed butchery. In places that it would have been found difficult to ride through a month ago, nothing is to be seen to-day—swept clean, as if for a parade. A few mutilated stumps alone tell that a forest once stood there. Our interior grounds are now all bare.

One can be very certain that the move that will eventually take place in this army has again become distant, in consequence of the weather. I know some people will grumble, and say that the excuse is a poor one, and for their sakes I wish the restrictions regarding visitors to the army were less stringent, for then, you know, they could come and convince themselves. But it could be useless, even then, for you would not induce such people to go within gunshot of any army. They prefer staying at home and finding fault. If you only knew it, the occupation is an easy one, and so pleasant to exercise. I hope you will not try it, though, even if it is pleasant.

I often take a run down to City Point, or "Point City," as it ought to be called, and I never yet visited the Point without noticing that life there had two distinct epochs in each day's history, round which centres all the work and bustle of the day. I mean the departure and arrival of the mail-boat for and from Washington. The first goes out at 10 o'clock each morning, while the other and more anxiously watched for steamer, comes in at any time between noon and midnight, as the fates—such as speed, good or bad navigation, and the weather or the ice—allow.

Daylight no sooner makes it appearance than preparations are made for the departure of the steamer. Ropes are stretched across the dock, and in front of the main passage in the great warehouse. Here the boat lies, comfortably moored and awaiting her load. Away up at the "front," officers and men who have secured the much-coveted furlough, get up betimes in order to catch the mail train down. It starts at 7, and arrives at the Point about 8, and generally is pretty well crowded by a laughing load of eager passengers.

All morning the office of Gen. PATRICK, at the Point, is besieged by an eager crowd of anxious and departing people. Capt. SCOVILLE and his assistants are kept busily plying their nimble pens, supplying the requisite passes. The stamping-machine is going with a constant and never-ending click, as the stamp clerk impresses the office seal on furloughs and discharges. Up to the very last minute, and frequently after the steamer, gorged to repletion, loosens her cable, and "pulls out" into the river, the passes flow out in one everlasting stream.

The transportation office is the next great object of universal attraction for those purposing leaving the Point by the steamer. Long lines of patiently waiting soldiers can be seen, standing in regular post-office order, with the heads of the different columns leading up to their respective windows. Furloughs, discharges or orders for detached duty entitle the holder to free transportation. Citizens, however, all pay their fare, and a large number each day contribute in this way to the support of the mail line.

The crowd is getting thick, so let us get up on this pile of boxes, and watch the departures. Here comes a fine-looking Sergeant, his arm in a sling, and his face all bright and cheerful. How well he looks, despite his pain. He has passed many a weary and painful night in the hospital, looking forward to this moment when his wound would permit of his going home. How happy he seems, never minding his pain or heeding his arm, as it swings uselessly in its sling; but he remembers it now, for that fellow, hurrying past, has jostled him, and you see his pain in that sharp twitch of anguish that knits his brow. He goes on grumbling at the carelessness of some people, but he will soon forget it on board the boat.

Ah! here is another, an officer, held up and supported by two of his comrades. How tenderly do those frank young officers bear the sufferer along, as he makes his slow and feeble way through the crowd. Fever stamped upon his features, and a listless apathy pervading his whole appearance. It is only a change of hospitals for him, and you can see that he dreads the noise and tumult of the passage. See, one of the friends who are guiding his uncertain footsteps has a deep white scar on his cheek—a shell wound probably. No wonder that he is gentle and kind to the sufferer, for he knows what suffering is himself.

There go a couple of veterans, who have served out with honor their three years' service, and are now going home to civil life. "How are *you*, citizens! Eh! JIM?" says one to his comrade, who replies by an easy shrug. So they go, happy, no doubt, in the anticipation of the warm welcome awaiting them at home. But here comes something in a box. "Make way there, men," cries an officer, and now you can see that they are carrying one of those sad mementoes of our siege—a departed hero. The huge case you see incloses a metallic coffin, and by its side walks an old gentleman, a tear glistening in his eye, but lofty pride trembling on his lip, as the crowd make way for him and his dead boy. There, a soldier uncovers his head, and the poor father bows in return to the salute as he passes on.

Here comes a sutler. You can easily see the class he belongs to by that great hat, and "those boots." He is evidently off for more goods, and as he pushes through for the gangway, cigar in mouth, you can discern the restless spirit of peculation rife in his eye. Large profits and incidental losses make up his debit and credit. By his side jostles a baker, his flour-begrimed clothes bespeaking his trade. He is from our army bakery on the hill, and is going home, too.

"Make room there, for the mail," shouts a tall chap with the Second Corps badge on his breast. There's a man for you, a head and shoulders above all the crowd. At his heels come a long train of darkeys, each having a huge canvas bag on his shoulder, and as the sentry clears a passage they follow quick upon the footsteps of their leader, attended in turn by the other corps postmasters, who have to see the mail safely on board. What a lot of it, to be sure. Ten, twenty, I cannot count them as they pass. See! there's a leather bag. That is Gen. MEADE's headquarter mail, and now here comes Gen. GRANT's. How bulky they look, and what a lot of secrets they no doubt contain. Our next move is perhaps all planned and written out on paper, and now in that bag. How one would like to get a peep into it.

Look at that surly fellow, who is sentry in front of the rope that keeps the crowd from pushing through, and see here, there's a man who deems himself smart, and he is crawling beneath the barriers at our feet. He is evidently pleased at the success of his manœuvre, and appears greatly satisfied, as he emerges into the open space. But there, the sentry sees him, and with a gleam of repressed satisfaction he swoops down upon the unfortunate evader of the regulations, and now he forces him back. He shows his pass, but that is no use, for he must go through the gateway where the sergeant is. Authority sits enthroned on that dock, and that sentry is its living embodiment.

Here come a lot of boys going home on furlough. They are eager to get on board, for they can scarcely believe that they are ready for going to that far-off home in the North. Just hear them; they are talking about trains, and military tickets, and connections, and Relief Associations, all of which they are interested in, now that they are fairly off.

There goes a Christian Commission delegate. "How do I know?" Why by the little silver badge he wears, to be sure. That little emblem can be seen anywhere throughout the army, hospitals, camps, and the chapel. Here is the express-man, and his bundle of letters. On the deck you can see the Harbor-master, a stout, heavy man, half-sailor, half-citizen. He wears a badge, something like a New-York fireman's badge. It must be getting near 10 o'clock, for see, he is looking at his watch. Holloa! what are those bayonets? Oh! only a guard returning to Alexandria, who brought yesterday a squad of conscripts or recruits. You see they do not belong to the Army of the Potomac, for those polished muskets never saw the picket lines, and you may see that their cap tubes are all polished—some sign of a bloodless soldier.

And now here come a squad of rebel deserters on their way to Washington. They do not look very well, despite that they have procured a few articles of clothing from some one, grey and butternut. Old blankets, greasy overcoats and broken shoes and more miserable hats. What a squalid set!

There! the bell rings, and the boat is off. Yes, there go the hawsers and round go the paddles. The gang-plank is gone. She is off. But here come another crowd—all too late. How disappointed they look, and what a lot of laughing faces surround them. One of them, brighter than the rest, steps up to the Harbor-master and asks if the boat is really gone, the thought flashing through his brain, no doubt, that she is only rigging up something, and will come back all right. But no; he shakes his head, and the knot disperse, first sadly gazing at the steamer as she gains headway, and goes plunging on her way.

Generally, between 1 and 3 P. M., the mailboat comes in, and her whistle and clanging bell soon call together a crowd of idlers. Soldiers, white and black, some negro laborers, the hangers-on at the Point—everybody, evidently. All eager to see if they know any of the arriving passengers. As the boat comes swinging in, her hurricane-deck is crowded by passengers, the counterpart of most of those we have seen go in the morning. But they all look spruce and clean—the officers and soldiers rigged out in fresh glazed caps, bright boots and glossy clothes. They have their hair neater than is usual, the latest cut, and nicely brushed.

You can see here and there a citizen who evidently was never here before, for his eye ranges over the surroundings with a curious glance. There is a chap (a sutler) who is anxiously inquiring if the corps or brigade he belongs to has moved. All is bustle and confusion. Behind us, on the other side of the warehouse, you can hear the train coming to receive the mail. The boat itself is crowded to her full capacity. As the gang-plank is thrown out, a rush is made to get off, but the guard is on hand and drives the passengers back. "Wait until the mail is off." Of course they wait, for you are now inside of army limits, and to hear is to obey. The old string of darkeys again shoulder the mail just come, and it is soon deposited in the train.

As the last bag goes over the plank, the guards drop the points of their bayonets, and with a wild rush the steamer disgorges her passengers. Here comes a lot of officers, new swords, new valises, and a certain jauntiness of manner tells of long absence. Yes, you can see that some have never been here before. That one was wounded at Cold Harbor, another has been on detached service, and so they go.

Now that the rush is over, you can see a squad of colored men coming off. They are Government laborers from Washington. There is another squad, but they are white, and a fresh lot of recruits. Still more soldiers, convalescents this time. So, on they come, until no one is left but those who are looking for the mail-tug going up to Bermuda Hundreds.

Here comes a lot of men bringing out some large bundles of papers. Down they go on the wharf, and in a trice a sharp knife has cut the strings. Daily, weekly and monthly papers and magazines. Thousands upon thousands. As quick as magic the papers are counted out and separated into different lots. Each corps agent receives his share, and away to the train he goes.

Meanwhile the City Point people have not been idle, for you can see crowds of people coming away from the news-stand eagerly reading the news. For a few minutes City Point does nothing but read the newspapers, and then goes about its business.

The train is all made up. One passenger car for officers, two box-cars for the mail, four or five platform cars, loaded with hay, another with a section of artillery, a couple more box-cars filled with oats. Every one of the cars covered all over with passengers. The hay and the tops of the box-cars black with soldiers and citizens going up to the front. The guard goes through and over the train, and examines the passes. The whistle screams, a sudden jerk, and the mail train up is off, leaving City Point to utter quiet for the day.

If the day is cold and you are on the train, I pity you, for the ten or sixteen mile ride will prove a cold one. As the train nears Pitkin Switch you find that the down train is behind time, and we will have to wait until it comes along. "How long?" I cannot say, with certainly, but I have waited at the switch *two hours*, before now, and would not be surprised if I did again. But we are in luck to-night, for there is the whistle, and now the train comes swirling round the curve and dashes on its way to the Point. Our whistle sounds, a sudden jam, and we soon find ourselves on the main track, going up. As you and I must part at the next station, I will bid you good-bye, for here we are. GEO. F. WILLIAMS.

THE CONFEDERACY AND ITS SLAVES.

The Question of Arming the Southern Negroes Discussed in the Confederate Congress.

In the Confederate House of Representatives, at Richmond, on the 26th inst., it was decided to take up the bill to provide for the employment of free negroes and slaves to work upon fortifications and perform other labor connected with the defences of the country, and that it shall continue the special order for the morning hour until disposed of.

The bill sets forth that the efficiency of the army is at times greatly diminished by the withdrawal from the ranks of soldiers to perform labor and duties which can as well be done by free negroes and slaves, and provides that all free male negroes between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, shall be held liable to perform any labor or discharge any duties with the army or in connection with the military defences of the country, such as working upon fortifications, producing and preparing materials of war, building and repairing roads and bridges, and doing other work usually done by engineer troops and pontoniers; acting as cooks, teamsters, stewards and waiters in military hospitals, or other like labor of similar duties which may be required or prescribed by the Secretary of War; and that the Secretary of War and the General commanding the Trans-Mississippi Department are each authorized to employ for such duty as many male negro slaves, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, not to exceed thirty thousand in the States east of the Mississippi River, and ten thousand in the States west of the Mississippi River, as the wants of the service may require.

The bill provides that, in the event of the loss of any slaves while so employed, by the act of the enemy, or by escape to the enemy, or by wounds or by wounds or death inflicted by the enemy, or by disease contracted while in any service required of said slaves, and by reason of said service, then the owners thereof respectively shall be entitled to receive the full value of such slaves. In cases where the Secretary of War, or the General commanding the Trans-Mississippi Department, shall be unable to procure the services of slaves by hiring them, then it shall be lawful to order their impressment. Provided that slaves so impressed shall receive the same clothing and rations allowed to slaves hired from their owners. And in the event of their loss or death in the manner or from the causes above stated, their value shall be paid, as in the case of slaves hired from their owners; that in such impressment not more than one in every five male slaves, within the said ages of eighteen and forty-five years, shall be taken from any one owner, if said slaves are employed by said owner or his lessee in agriculture or in mechanical pursuits.

Mr. MILES, of South Carolina, from the Committee on Military Affairs, moved to strike out, in the second section of the bill, the words "not to exceed thirty thousand in the States east of the Mississippi River, and ten thousand in the States west of the Mississippi River."

Mr. SMITH, of North Carolina, opposed the motion to strike out. If such a change were made there would be no limitation to the number of negroes to be so employed, and the whole slave population would be in the hands of the military authorities.

Mr. GARLAND, of Arkansas, favored the motion to strike out. He thought it much better to give the military authorities discretion to take as many as the public service may require than to prescribe the number.

The question being ordered, the motion to strike out was carried—ayes 46, nays 28.

Mr. FOSTER, of Alabama, moved to strike out "forty-five" and insert "forty," so that slaves so impressed shall be from those between the ages of eighteen and forty.

The motion was adopted—ayes 37, noes 36.

Mr. TURNER, of North Carolina, said he looked upon the bill as a project to arm the slaves. The President had declared in favor of it. When he gets them in the army as teamsters and cooks, he can make them drill or perform any other duty. He would be willing to surrender the slaves for independence. The only objection he had to making soldiers of the slaves was that they would not fight on our side; they would prove the enemy's best allies in accomplishing our overthrow and destruction. Mr. TURNER said the country had been too long and too often deluded and deceived by presidential plans, projects and prophecies. No one of his prophecies had been fulfilled; no one of his projects or plans had proved successful. Yet the President proposes new and dangerous schemes, with unabated confidence in his own judgment. When Susanna, Corporal Trim and the servants sat down by the kitchen fire for a talk, Corporal Trim said "he had been so often deceived in his own judgment that he now had doubts of its accuracy even when he knew he was right." The President had been much oftener deceived in his judgment than the corporal, and it is time he had learned some mistrust of his judgment. He must not look for an unlimited support either from Congress or the country. When he proposes the wild, mad scheme of arming slaves, the country was beginning to learn that all the abolitionists were not in the North, and our President had proposed abolition in a way that created suspicion as to his soundness. Mr. TURNER said it was time Congress should express their opinion upon arming slaves and stamp upon it the indelible stigma of public abhorence.

Mr. MILES, of South Carolina, moved as an amendment to insert in the second section, after the compensation clause, the words "Not to exceed eighteen dollars a month." Adopted.

Mr. GOODE, of Virginia, offered the following as an amendment to the third section:

Provided, further, that such impressment shall be made under rules and regulations of the State where impressed; and if there shall be no such rules, then under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of War.

Adopted.

Mr. J. T. LEACH, of North Carolina, thought it would be far better if the Government would leave the execution of some of its laws to the people at home. There was too much of brass-button and bayonet rule in the country. The land was alive with them. They were as thick as locusts in Egypt. Richmond was full of them. Even in his own little town they were so thick that he could not walk without being elbowed off the street by them. Mr. LEACH said he feared that if this bill passed the negroes raised under it would be employed as soldiers. He was unalterably opposed to such a measure. He believed that the day on which such a policy was adopted would sound the death-knell of our cause. It would make a St. Domingo of our land.

Mr. RAMSAY, of North Carolina, said, to relieve the matter of all doubt, he would offer the following amendment: "Provided that said slaves shall not be armed or used as soldiers."

Mr. MILES, of South Carolina, and chairman of the Military Committee, said he had given his most earnest and painful consideration to this subject—the arming and employing negroes as soldiers. He believed such a measure fraught with a danger and disaster of which the country had no conception. It would be a fatal stab to the institution of slavery, and would overturn the whole social fabric of our country. Mr. MILES proceeded to argue against the policy of employing negroes as soldiers, showing that the negro was unfit by nature for a soldier; that he could not be expected to fight on our side when the Yankees offered him far greater inducements than we could, &c., &c.

Mr. LYON suggested if it would not be better to consider the subject in secret session.

Mr. MILES said he thought not. The subject was before the country. It was being discussed in the newspapers, and it was useless to try to evade it. It would be far better for Congress to meet it.

Mr. CHRISMAN, of Kentucky, moved that the House go into secret session.

Mr. MARSHALL, of Kentucky, said he would move that the further consideration of this subject be in secret session.

The ayes and noes were ordered on this matter and resulted as follows:

AYES—Messrs. Atkins, Barksdale, Baxter, Blandford, Boyce, Bradley, Burnett, Carroll, Chrisman, Coyler, Conrow, DeJarnette, Dickinson, Dupre, Elliott, Ewing, Foster, Gray, Hanly, Hartridge, Hatcher, Keeble, Lyon, Marshall, Menees, Moore, Perkins, Pugh, Reed, Sexton, Shewmake, Snead, Triplett, Villere, Wilkes—35.

NAYS—Messrs. Aiken, Anderson, Baldwin, Batson, Bell, E. M. Bruce, H. W. Bruce, Clark, Clopton, Cruikshank, Darden, Echels, Farrow, Fuller, Gaither, Garland, Gholson, Gilmer, Goode, Herbert, Holder, Lampkin, R. J. M. Leach, J. T. Leach, Lester, Logan, Michen, Miles, Montague, Norton, Ramsay, Russell, Simpson, J. M. Smith, W. E. Smith, Smith of North Carolina, Wickham, Witherspoon, Mr. Speaker—39.

So the House refused to make the subject the order for secret session.

Mr. E. M. BRUCE, of Kentucky, moved that the House go into secret session upon the matter, for reasons which he would give when the House went into secret session.

Mr. WICKHAM, of Virginia, asked to know if it would be competent if Mr. BRUCE's amendment were adopted to move hereafter that the House resolve itself into open session on the matter.

The Chair said it would.

Whereupon the House went into secret session, and having spent some time therein resolved itself into open session, when

Mr. J. M. LEACH submitted the following amendment and the following proviso to the end of the third section:

Provided, further, that in no event shall any portion of said slaves or free negroes so impressed have arms placed into their hands, or be mustered into the Confederate States service, or be used at any time as soldiers in said service.

Mr. CHILTON, of Alabama, moved to lay the amendment on the table.

Mr. J. M. LEACH, of North Carolina, demanded the yeas and nays on the motion, which were ordered and were as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Akin, Atkins, Baldwin, Barksdale, Batson, Baylor, Bell, Blandford, Branch, H. W. Bruce, Burnett, Carroll, Chilton, Clark, Clopton, Closkey, Colyer, Conrow, Dickinson, Dupre, Elliott, Ewing, Farrar, Gaither, Garland, Gholson, Gray, Hatcher, Hilton, Holder, Johnston, Keeble, Lester, Lyon, Mechen, Marshall, Menees, Miller, Moore, Norton, Read, Russell, Sexton, Shewmake, Simpson, Snead, Triplett, Villere, Wilkes, Witherspood—50.

NAYS—Messrs. Anderson, Chambers, Cruikshank, Darden, Echels, Fuller, Gilmer, Goode, Herbert, Lampkin, J. M. Leach, J. T. Leach, Logan, McMullen, Miles, Orr, Ramsay, J. M. Smith, W. E. Smith, Smith of North Carolina, Turner, Wickham, Mr. Speaker—23.

So the amendment was laid on the table.

The House then adjourned.

FREE FIGHT AMONG THE SUPERVISORS' CLERKS.—Yesterday afternoon a dozen or more of the clerks who are employed in the Enrolling Bureau, at No. 75 Duane-street, indulged in a very lively knock-down on the sidewalk in front of their office, and for fifteen minutes the neighborhood was favored with an interesting exhibition of calisthenic diversions; but as the vigilant Sixth Ward police were nowhere to be seen, no arrests were made, and consequently it is impossible to print the bullies' names, or the cause of hostilities.

LAW REPORTS.

Vagaries of Mr. Tibbetts—He Claims that his Character has been Injured to the Extent of $64,000,000.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Luther C. Tibbetts vs. Archibald Baxter and sixty-three others, including David Dudley Field, the Editors of the Police Gazette, and James Gordon Bennett.—Mr. Tibbetts, acting as his own attorney, has brought suits against the members of the Corn Exchange, and various other gentlemen of this city, and in his complaint charges them with combining and confederating to deprive him of his property; to imprison him as a criminal until they can confine him as a lunatic; to anger and enrage him so that they may take occasion to separate him from his wife and children; to defame his character, and induce his children to hate his name; and claims against all and each of the defendants $1,000,000 as damages. He has, being a layman, included in his complaint a copy of a long will, a full account of the fracas at the Corn Exchange, viewed from his own stand-point, and various statements which he has heard were made to his children about him, and slanders of him made to others, stating that he squandered his money on a Mrs. Neal, with whom he lived in a house of ill-fame. (He, however, avers that Mrs. Neal was a godly defender of the truth, and an ornament to society,) and various other remarkable statements to the same tenor and effect.

He also charges that his wife has given aid and comfort to this combination and confederation. The larger part of this complaint, covering in all thirty-two pages, the defendants' attorneys ask may be stricken out. Mr. Tibbetts argued on his own behalf in opposition to this motion, with his usual eloquence, before Justice INGRAHAM, whom he has not yet made a party defendant, and who reserved his decision.

Mr. Dudley Field for the motion.

The Strong Divorce Suit.

SUPERIOR COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge McCunn.

Peter R. Strong vs. Mary Strong.—This was a motion made on affidavits of a rather exciting nature for a motion to file a supplemental answer to the complaint, charging on the plaintiff adultery with a Mrs. Electra M. Potter, formerly, if not at present, practicing medicine at the Metropolitan Hospital for Widows and Children, and who figured about a year ago in a letter in the *Police Gazette*. The affidavits of the usual contradictory character establishes but one point, the utter want of character on the part of some at least of the deponents. Mrs. Potter's particular friend testifying that Mrs. Potter had acknowledged the charge, and Mrs. Potter herself denying the whole matter; and still other witnesses swearing to an attempt at bribery and corruption. Should the case ever come to trial, the revelations will, no doubt, be of an interesting nature.

John McKeon for the motion; H. A. Cram opposed.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 31, 1865.

$25,000 U. S. 6s, '81.C.	109⅞	100 N. Y. Cen.	108⅛
25,000 U. S.6s,5-20s..R.	108¾	400 do	108⅜
10,000 U. S.6s, 5-20s.C.	109⅜	100 do ...s30	107⅛
30,000 do	109⅛	50 Erie Railway	73
15,000 do	109⅞	800 do	72⅞
45,000 do	110	200 do ...b30	73
10,000 do...new iss.	109	200 do ...b30	72⅞
20,000 do...new iss.	108⅞	1200 do	72¾
1,000 U. S. 5s, '74..C.		100 do ...s10	72⅛
Indorsed	101	300 do ...s30	72
100,000 U.S.5s,10-40s.C.	100⅞	200 do	71¾
55,000 do	101	100 do ...s10	71⅛
1,000 U. S.6s,1yr.Cer.	97⅞	50 Erie R. Pref.	91
5,000 do	98	100 Chi. & Alt.	92
4,000 Va. State 6s	50	200 Hudson R. R.	106⅛
5,000 M.6s iss. to Pa-		200 do	106⅛
cific R.	72	100 do ...s30	105¾
125,000 O. & Miss. C.	27	300 Reading R.	104⅜
10,000 do	26⅞	300 do	104⅝
10,000 do ...s30	26¾	50 do	105
2,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s.	103	15 do	105¼
3,000 Erie 3d M.	109	200 do ...s30	104¼
1,000 Mich. Cen. 8's,		50 Mich. Cen. R.	111
New Loan	115	400 do	110¾
5,000 Chi., B. & Q. 8s,		100 do ...s30	109¾
1st M.	112	100 do	110¼
3,000 Mich.S. S.F.Bs.	104	200 M. S. & N. I.	65½
2,000 Ill. Cen. R.Bs.	113	100 Ill. Cen. R.	117¼
4,000 Mar. 1st M. Bs.	55	100 do ...s10	117
6,000 do	52	200 Clev. & Pitts	80¾
10,000 C.&N.W.1stM.	90	100 Chi. & N. W.	33¼
10,000 Am. Gold ...c	210	300 do	33⅞
10,000 do ...s10	208¾	100 do	33⅛
10,000 do	209⅜	200 do ...b30	33⅝
20,000 do ...s10	208⅛	6 do	33
5,000 do	209⅛	50 do	33⅛
5 Am. Ex. Bank	121	400 do	33
25 do	122	300 Chi. & N. W.Pr.	62⅜
81 Merchants' Bk	116	150 do	62¾
12 Del. & Hud. C.Co	158	100 Chi. & R. I. R.	93¼
100 Cum. Coal Pr.	46¼	100 do	93⅛
400 do	46	400 do	93
200 Quick. M. Co	97⅛	500 do ...s30	92¾
100 do ...c	97	100 P., Ft. W. & C. s10	92
600 Mar. Min. Co.	11⅛	800 do	92
550 do	11	100 do	91¾

SECOND BOARD.

$45,000 U. S. 6s, '81..C.	109⅞	600 Hud. Riv. R.	103
3,000 U. S.6s,5-20s..R.	108¾	100 do	102⅛
12,000 U. S. 6s.5-20s C	109⅛	500 do	102⅛
50,000 do...new iss.	108⅛	100 do	102⅞
10,000 do...new iss.	108½	200 Mich. Cen. R. ..b60	109
106,000 U.S.5s,10-40s C	100⅞	100 do	108
30,000 O. & M. Cer.	26½	200 do	108¼
10,000 do	26⅝	100 do ...b10	108¾
10,000 Amer. Gold.s30	200	100 M. S. & N. I. R.	64
300 Canton Co.	30	100 do	64¼
700 Cum Coal Pref.	45	200 do	64⅛
75 Quick. Min.	97	300 Ill. Cen. R.	113
400 Mar. Min. Co.	10⅞	100 do ...s10	113¾
200 do	11	1200 Clev. & Pitts	79
200 N. Y. Cen. ...x-d	103¾	200 Chic. & N. W.	32⅛
200 do	103½	400 do ...b30	32½
100 do ...s10	103	100 do ...s5	32⅜
100 do	103¼	400 do	32⅜
300 Erie Railway	70¾	550 Chic.&N.W.Pr.	61½
1500 do	70½	50 do	61¾
800 do	70¼	500 Chi. & R. I. R.	91½
100 do ...b30	70⅝	100 do	91¼
100 do ...b10	70½	100 Pitts..F.W.&C s10	91
200 Reading R.	103¾	150 do	91
500 do	103¾	100 do	90⅞
400 do ...s10	103	100 do	90¾

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$30,000 O. & M. C...b3	26⅞	800 Chi. & R. I. R.	91⅛
100 N. Y. Cen. R.	108¾	100 do ...s3	91½
300 do	108	200 do	91⅝
300 Erie R...ex-div.s3	72	100 do ...c	91⅛
300 do ...c	72⅛	300 Cl.& Pitts. x-d s60	80
600 do ...s3	72½	1900 do ...b30	80
500 do ...s10	72	500 do	79⅛
500 do ...s10	71¾	2600 do	79
400 do ...b3	72½	800 do	78⅞
200 do ...c	72	1000 do	78¾
200 do	72	500 do ...b30	79⅛
600 do	71⅞	200 Chi. & N. W.	32¾
200 do ...s3	71⅞	800 do	33
100 Hud. Riv. R.	105	100 do ...s3	32¾
200 do	104½	200 do	32⅞
100 do ...s10	104⅛	100 Ch. & N.W.Pr.	61⅞
200 M. S. & N. I. ...s3	65	600 do	61¾
100 do ...c	65	100 do ...s3	61⅜
600 do	64¾	900 P., Ft. W. & C. s3	91
100 do	64⅞	300 Cum. Coal ...b3	45
100 do ...s3	64¾	100 do	45¼
500 do	64⅝	100 do ...s10	45
100 Mich. Cen. R.	108¾	300 do	45½
200 Ill. Cen. R.	115½	300 do ...s15	45
100 do ...s5	115	100 Quick. M. Co	97⅝
100 do	115	200 Mar. Min. Co	10⅞
100 do ...b2	115½	100 do ...b3	10⅞
100 Mil. & Pr.Du C.	38	200 do	10⅞
100 do	38¼	400 do ...b10	11

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

200 Erie Rail...x-d.s3	70¾	100 Chic. & R. I.	91⅞
600 do ...b3	70⅞	100 Chi. & N. W. ...s3	32⅝
100 do ...s3	70⅞	50 C. & N.W.Pr. ..b10	62⅜
200 do	70⅞	100 do ...b10	62
100 do ...s10	70¾	100 P., Ft. W. & C.	91¾
200 do	70¾	100 Cleve. & Pitts..x-d	79
100 Hudson Riv. R. ..s3	103½	200 Cum. Coal Co	45⅜
100 M. S. & N. I.	64⅝	600 Mar. M. Co.	10⅞
100 do ...b3	64⅝		

TUESDAY, Jan. 31—P. M.

The announcement was made this morning that Mr. JAY COOKE, of Philadelphia, has again been made the Government Banker in charge of the negotiation of the Popular Loans, as under the Treasury administration of Mr. CHASE in 1863, for the first and eminently successful 5-20 Loan of $500,000,000. The immediate purpose is to place Mr. COOKE at the head of the present 7-30 ₩ cent. Popular Loan, with the National Banks and his individual Sub-Agents, as auxiliaries to the wide distribution among our people of these Treasury Bonds, convertible at the end of three years *into a 5-20 years six per cent. Gold-bearing Stock.* The value of this important privilege will not be interfered with or lessened by the policy of the Government, which is to limit our Gold-bearing Stocks, for three years to come; unless contingencies, financial or military, not now apprehended or probable, should compel a temporary departure from this purpose.

The arrangement with Mr. COOKE is not an untried experiment. Mr. CHASE tested his indefatigable industry and ample ability and wonderful success, at a very trifling per centage, with the five hundred million Loan, two years ago, and a [illegible] Congressional inquiry on this subject, [illegible] by all parties, vindicated the wisdom and economy of the negotiation. The new National Banks have since come into employment as Fiscal Agents for the Loans of the Government, and very many of them have done efficient service, and nearly all disposed to act in concert with the negotiations of the Treasury. But with the present popular 7.30 per cent. Loan to be distributed at par, as *the* measure of the Government for raising money beyond the current receipts from taxation, for the support of the War, the absence of a general head or Banker has been felt, and the Secretary of the Treasury is entitled to credit for the good judgment displayed in the selection of such an Agent in Mr. COOKE; and no appointment, we dare say, could be more popular with the National Banks themselves, with whom Mr. C. will be in complete accord, both as to compensation and the financial details of this popular negotiation.

There were further large orders for United States 5-20s in the market to-day for transmission to Europe, and purchases were made as high as 110 ₩ cent. for the old issue at the early Board. After the Boston steamer mail was made up, the Stock sold at 109½ ₩ cent. at the Afternoon Board. The Gold-bearing Stocks were generally firm, and the announcement of the Treasury arrangement with Mr. JAY COOKE goes far to confirm the belief that no further Stocks of this kind will be issued for three years to come, when the 7.30 ₩ cents Popular Loan will become convertible into 5-20s.

The Gold Room and the Railway market were both exercised to-day by the revival of Peace rumors; this time from the Southern side. Some of the private telegrams from Washington ventured to name Vice-President STEPHENS, Senator R. M. T. HUNTER and Ex-Judge CAMPBELL as the Rebel Commissioners. Gold was otherwise weak on the opening of the market, and from 210½ went down to 205 ₩ cent. The Railways were tame at the morning Board and weak at the Afternoon session.

At 4 o'clock the following quotations were made as compared with the same hour on Monday. The Railways generally weak. Gold down to 104½:

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
U. S. 6s, 1881	109⅞	109⅞	Pittsburgh	80¾	79
U. S. 5-20's	109	109¼	Northwest	33¾	32⅝
T. Certificates	98	98	N. West Pref.	63½	61⅞
N. Y. Central	109	*104	Rock Island	93½	91⅛
Erie	72⅛	70⅛	Fort Wayne	92¾	91⅜
Hudson	107⅛	103⅛	Cum'land Coal.	45⅜	45⅜
Reading	105	103⅛	Quicksilver	97⅝	*86⅜
Mich. Southern	65¼	64⅛	Mariposa	11⅜	10¾
Illinois Cen.	117	114¾	Ohio & M. Certfs	27⅜	26¾

*Ex. Div.

The Foreign exchanges for the Boston mail left off ¾@1 ₩ cent below the points for shipping Gold to profit. London, 109@109½, and Paris, 5f. 17½c.@5f. 15c. for Gold. The currency rates unsettled.

The First National Bank reports $231,750 subscriptions to-day to the 7-30 ₩ cent. Loan.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	112	Irving	106
Merchants'	112	Market	102
America	135	Corn Exchange	107
National	110	St. Nicholas	100
Merchants' Exchange	98	Commonwealth	102
Mech's' Bk'g. Asso.	101	Imp. and Traders'	108
Ocean	90	Manuf. & Merchants'	100
American Exc.	121	Central National	102
Chatham	110	Fourth National	99⅛
Bank of N. Amer.	107		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	102	Alt. & T. H. 2ds, Pref.	83
N. Y. Cen. 6s. '87	101½	Al. & T. H. 2ds, Income	75
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con., '76	112	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	103
Erie 1st mort. '68	103	Chi. & N. W. 1sts. m.	88
Erie 7s, 3d mort. '83	109	Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	90
Erie 7s, 4th mort. '80	100	Lack. & W. Bds	105
Erie 7s, 5th mort. '88	99	Del., L. & W. 1sts	110
Buff.N.Y.&E.1stm., '77	99	Tol. & W. 1sts. Ext.	100¾
Hud. R. 7s,3d M. '75	102	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	77
Harlem 1st m., '69-'72	102	M. & P. du C 1st m.	105
Harlem 3ds. '68	97	Chi. & R. I. 1st. mort	104
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₩ c. 1sts.	110	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts	108¾
Mich. S. 2ds. 7 ₩ c.	93	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds.	98
N. Ind. Goshen L. '68	102	Clev. & Pitts. 2ds. x In.	100
M. S.&N.I.S. Fd 7 ₩ c.	104	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1sts	47
Ill. Central 7 ₩ c. '75	113	Chi. & Alt. 1sts	101

The National Currency Bureau last week authorized $5,055,000 additional National Bank capital to twenty-five new banks, of which five are by transfer from the old State bank system. Among others, we notice the Albany Exchange Bank, of this State, and several important capitals in Hartford, Lowell and New-York. An increase of $705,000 on previously reported capitals was also authorized last week.

Present total capital	$164,859,296
Circulation	85,018,970

The traffic of the Milwaukee and St. Paul's Road in the

Year 1864	$2,259,398
Year 1863	1,764,243
Increase in 1864	$495,155

The advertisement of the Market Fire Insurance Company will be found on another page of this paper. This Company, we are requested to say, is not in the combination Board of Fire Offices, but regulate their own terms of business.

Mr. N. D. HARE, Clerk in the Government Department of the First National Bank of this city, and late Clerk in the Bank Department at Albany, has been appointed by Mr. VAN DYCK, Bank Superintendent, the New-York City custodian of Bank Note plates, impressions, &c., in place of Mr. GEORGE D. LYMAN.

The week's exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods have been to the value of $5,416,660, against $3,171,842 the corresponding week of last year.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $3,901,312 35; including for Customs, $368,000; Payments, $1,884,586 59; on account of Loan, $113,000; Balance, 31,568,901 39.

The Customs, to-day, reached the large amount of $368,000; yesterday, $191,000. These sums make for the whole month of January at New-York, $4,225,000.

Recent Decision of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

We have been favored, through the Internal Revenue Agency in this city, with the following copy of a letter recently received from the Hon. JOSEPH J. LEWIS, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Treasury Department, Washington, relative to the returns of incomes, on a gold basis:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 5, 1865.

Yours of the 3d instant, stating that you are satisfied that many persons have made return of income on a gold basis, and have understood that some claim the authority of this office for having done so, is received.

I reply, that no such authority has been given to any person by this office. Moreover, unless there are mitigating circumstances in a case, it should be held by assessors that any person known to have returned on such basis, has been guilty of fraud.

Very respectfully,

(Signed,) JOSEPH J. LEWIS, Commissioner.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

GEO. H. REA, President. E. D. JONES, Cashier.
SECOND NATIONAL BANK, OF ST. LOUIS.
DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE U. S.
Government Vouchers, Certificates, Bonds, &c., bought and sold at current market rates or on commission.
Prompt attention given to collections. Remittances made on day of payments, at current rate of exchange.
E. D. JONES, Cashier.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 31, 1865.

Receipts of Produce since our last 68 bbls. Ashes, 3,756 bbls. Flour, 386 bbls., and 2,365 bags Corn Meal, 8,062 bushels Corn, 7,124 bushels Oats, 150 bushels Rye, 3,917 packages Provisions, and 95 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been dull and heavy, at $11@$11 25 for Pots, and $12 25 for Pearls ₩ 100 ℔s.

COTTON—Is in less request, at drooping prices. Middling, 85c.@87c. ₩ ℔.

COFFEE—Is dull and heavy; Java, 48c.@50c.; Rio, 40c.@45½c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 43c.@45c.; St. Domingo, 42c. ₩ ℔. Stock of all kinds, 116,944 pkgs.

FISH—The market is inactive and unsettled.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quite dull, to-day, at a reduction of 15c.@25c. ₩ bbl., closing irregularly. Sales since our last amount to 5,200 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 15@$9 40; poor to choice Extra State at $9 05@$9 75, chiefly at $9 40@$9 60; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, at $10 55@$10 85, the latter an extreme, ₩ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$9 15 @$9 40
Extra State	9 35 @ 9 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 45 @12 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop.shp'g brands	10 55 @10 85
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 90 @12 25
Extra Genesee	9 80 @12 25
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	9 80 @14 50

Southern Flour continues inactive at declining prices. Sales since our last 850 bbls., at $10 35@$11 65 for poor to good, and $11 70@$14 50 for good to choice extra brands ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is heavy and lower. Sales 450 bbls. Extra, at $9 40@$12 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive, including fine and superfine, at $7 75@$9 ₩ bbl. Sales 100 bbls. Corn Meal continues at $7 75 for Jersey, and $8 75 for Caloric, and $8 90@$9 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. Sales 140 bbls.

FRUIT—The market has been less active for all kinds, including Layer Raisins, at $6 10@$6 15, and Bunch do., at $5 90@$6 per box.

GRAIN—Wheat has been inactive, lower and unsettled; sales since our last 7,500 bushels choice Milwaukee Club, at $2 15 ₩ bushel. Corn is dull and declining; sales transpired of 4,000 bushels, including new mixed Western at $1 73 and Jersey Yellow at $1 75@1 78 ₩ bushel. Oats are in fair request, at firmer prices. We quote Western at $1 06@$1 07; State, at $1 05@$1 06; Jersey, at $1 05; Prince Edward's Island, at $1 05, ₩ bushel. Rye and Barley Malt have been dull and nominal. Barley has been in demand; 7,500 bushels Canada West found buyers at $2 12 ₩ bushel—an outside price.

HAY—North River is in less request at $1 65@$1 70 for shipping, and $1 75@$1 85 for small lots for city use, ₩ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—New are quiet, yet firm, at 25c.@52½c., for poor to choice, according to quality, ₩ ℔.

HIDES—Have been inactive and somewhat unsettled.

LEATHER—Has been in limited demand at somewhat irregular prices.

MOLASSES—Has been in less request but quoted steady. New Orleans, $1 40@$1 50; Cuba Muscovado, at 70c.@95c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been dull and heavy, including Spirits Turpentine, at $1 70@$1 80 ₩ gal.; Resin, at $17 50@$39 ₩ 280 ℔s.; Tar, domestic and foreign, at $4@$8 50 ₩ bbl.

OILS—Have been inactive and depressed to-day, including Crude Whale at $1 55@$1 60; Crude Sperm at $2 25@$2 30; Bleached Winter Whale, at $1 75; Unbleached Sperm at $2 45@$2 50; Linseed at $1 58@$1 60; No. 1 Lard at $2 20@$2 25 ₩ gallon.

New-Bedford Market, Week ending Jan. 30.—Sperm—Is in active demand for manufacturing, and prices have advanced. The transactions of the week include sales of 1,850 bbls. in parcels. We quote: 80 bbls. at $2 25; 250 bbls. at $2 30; 350 bbls. not refilled, at same price; 400 bbls. refilled at $2 33; and 770 bbls. refilled, at $2 35 ℔ gallon. *Whale.*—There being no Northern Oil on hand, the market is quiet, and consequently confined to Southern, in which the sales have been 325 bbls. Margueritta Bay, at $150 ₩ gallon, and 400 bbls. South Sea, on private terms.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to Jan. 30, 1865	1,178	725	5,650
Same time last year	3,415	340	77,100
Exports.			
January, 1865	754	105	9,850

PETROLEUM—Has been in limited demand, lower, and somewhat unsettled. We quote; Crude, (nominally,) at 48c.@49c.; refined, in bond, at 66c.@67c.; and do., free, at 86c.@87c. ₩ gallon. The week's business in Petroleum, Mr. C. J. TURNER notices thus: "The recent advance in the precious metal, has again brought prices nearer the exporting limits, although at the close the market is once more unsettled. The following are the receipts at, and the exports from, New-York, of Petroleum, for the week and since Jan. 1:"

	For the Week.	Since Jan. 1st.	Same time 1864.
Receipts of Petroleum, brls	7,667	33,841	45,216
Exports of Petroleum, brls	3,413	10,376	28,624
Exports of Petroleum from Philadelphia since Jan. 1	—	2,743	1,373

PROVISIONS—Pork has been depressed and unsettled to-day. The demand has been moderate. Sales since our last 5,400 bbls., in lots, at $36 50@$37, closing at $36 75, cash, for New Mess; $34 50@$35, closing at $34 75, cash, for 1863-4 Mess; $35@$35 50 for New Prime Mess; $34 50 for Thin Mess; $30@$31 for New Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats continue in limited request at 17c.@18½c. for Shoulders; 18c.@22c. (the latter rate for choice bagged) for Hams; sales equal to 210 pkgs. Bacon continues inactive at drooping prices. Sales since our last 180 bxs., including Cumberland Cut for immediate delivery, at 20c., and Short Rib at 21½c. ₩ ℔. Dressed Hogs have been quiet and heavy at 15½c.@16c. ₩ ℔. Lard continues heavy; sales 1,100 tcs. and bbls. at 19c.@23½c., the latter an extreme for very choice ₩ ℔. Beef is in limited request at $21@$24 for Extra Mess; $19@$22 for New Plain Mess; sales 300 bbls. Tierce Beef is quiet and heavy to-day. Sales 150 tierces on private terms. Beef Hams are declining; sales, 150 bbls. at $24 75@$26. Butter continues quiet but steady at 43c.@58c. for poor to choice, and 58c.@60c. for fancy State, and 33c.@47c. for Western, ₩ ℔. Cheese has been very quiet at 14c.@23c. for poor to very choice, ₩ ℔.

RICE—Is dull and unsettled.

SALT—Has been in limited request at irregular prices.

SEEDS—A moderate export demand prevails for Clover, of which 1,500 bags have been sold at 24½c.@25c. ₩ ℔. Flax and Timothy are inactive.

SPICES—Have been quiet and unsettled.

SUGARS—Continue inactive and depressed. Sales since our last comprise 450 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 17¾c.@23½c. Refined has been quiet at 23½c.@28¾c. ₩ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales, since our last, 114,000 ℔s., at 15½c.@16½c., the latter an extreme.

TEAS—Are in limited demand and irregular in price.

WHISKY—Sales since our last 1,300 bbls., in lots, at $2 31@$2 31½ ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 1,000 tcs. Beef, part at 1s. 9d.; 500 bxs. Bacon, at 10s.; 1,500 bxs. Cheese at 20s.; also, by steamer,

1,500 bales Cotton, at ⅜d.@½d. For London, 100 tcs. Beef, at 3s.; 130 hhds. Tobacco at 27s. 6d. For Antwerp, 200 tons Logwood, at 25s. For Rotterdam, 150 tons Logwood, at 25s.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Washington	Feb. 1	New-York	Havre.
Canada	Feb. 1	Boston	Liverpool.
Borussia	Feb. 4	New-York	S'ampton.
Glasgow	Feb. 4	New-York	Liverpool.
Virginia	Feb. 4	New-York	Liverpool.
America	Feb. 4	New-York	S'ampton.
City of Cork	Feb. 4	New-York	Liverpool.
Cuba	Feb. 8	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	Feb. 15	Boston	Liverpool.
City of London	Feb. 18	New-York	Liverpool.
Australasian	Feb. 22	New-York	Liverpool.
Lafayette	March 1	New-York	Havre.
Asia	March 1	Boston	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Cork	Jan. 18	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	Jan. 21	Liverpool	Boston.
Australasian	Jan. 28	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Feb. 4	Liverpool	Boston.
China	Feb. 11	Liverpool	New-York.
Canada	Feb. 18	Liverpool	New-York.
Cuba	Feb. 25	Liverpool	New-York.

For Havana and New-Orleans.

Eagle	Feb. 1	New-York	Havana.
Evening Star	Feb. 4	New-York	New-Orleans.
Fung Shuey	Feb. 4	New-York	New-Orleans.
Morning Star	Feb. 18	New-York	New-Orleans.

For California.

North Star	Feb. 3	New-York	Aspinwall.
Costa Rica	Feb. 13	New-York	Aspinwall.
Golden Rule	Feb. 20	New-York	Nicaragua.
Ocean Queen	Feb. 23	New-York	Aspinwall.

European Mails.

The mails for France, via Havre, by the *Washington*, will close at 9 A. M. Wednesday.

The mails for Europe, via Portland, by the *Damascus*, will close at 1:30 P. M. on Friday.

The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent, by the *Borussia*, will close at 10:30 A. M. Saturday.

The mails for Ireland, by the *City of Glasgow*, will close on Saturday at 10:30 A. M.

For New-Orleans, the West Indies.

The mails for Havana and the West Indies by the *Eagle* will close at 2 P. M. on Wednesday.

The mails for Port au Prince, by the *Port au Prince*, will close at 10 A. M. on Saturday.

The mails for New-Orleans, by the *Fung Shuey*, will close at 1:30 P. M. Saturday.

The mails for Havana and the West Indies, by the *Liberty*, will close at 2 P. M. Saturday.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5:30 A. M., 1:30 and 6 P. M.
Western and Southwestern Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	3 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5:00 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as nurse and seamstress; one who understands taking the entire charge of a baby; can give the very best of city reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 1,278 Broadway, near 33d-st., over the millinery store.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN woman, as first-rate French cook in a private family; understands English and American cooking, all kinds of bread, cakes, pudding, pastry and fine desserts, creams and jellies, in hotel or restaurant. Address M. M., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY THE ADVERtiser as seamstress; she fully understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, every kind of family sewing, shirt-making, embroidery, and operating on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call at No. 119 West 24th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman; is a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer; good reference from her last situation. Call at No. 502 2d-av., corner of 28th-st., first floor, over the saloon. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has excellent city references; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 12th st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation as seamstress; operates on Wheeler and Wilson's machine; no objections to assist in up-stairs work; the best of city reference. Can be seen at No. 19 West 44th-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands the business; is a good baker; willing to assist in the washing, if required; good city reference. Call at No. 10 Union-court, University-place, near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS, by a thorough seamstress and operator; would work by the day or week; is a Protestant; best city reference; no objection to travel or assist otherwise. Call at No. 195 West 20th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG woman as chambermaid and seamstress or nurse and seamstress, would make herself generally useful; has good city references. Can be seen for two days at No. 200 East 14th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT girl as seamstress in a private family; has a knowledge of hair-dressing; no objection to a little chamberwork. Can be seen for two days at No. 115 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; no objection to the country; excellent reference. Call for two days, at No. 119 West 24th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person to cook, wash and iron; prefers a steady place to the highest wages; city reference. Call for two days at No. 112 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, front room.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young American girl; a good plain sewer, willing to take care of children, and is willing to assist in up-stairs work, and will make herself generally useful. Call for two days at No. 189 East 7th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A DRESSmaker, who thoroughly understands the business of cutting and trimming dresses; wishes work by the day or week. Call at or address No. 178 West 13th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A TIDY GIRL WITH GOOD city reference, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or children's nurse and plain sewer; is quick with the needle; wages $7. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL lately landed to do general housework in a small family. Call at No. 10 Union-court, University-place, near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as chambermaid and to do fine washing; understands all kinds of fluting; has the best City reference. Call at No. 216 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands it in all its branches; best of city reference from her last place. Call at No. 113½ 7th-av., front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO COOK, WASH and iron, by a young woman, with good city reference. Call at No. 151 East 32d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK OR LAUNdress, by an American Protestant woman, who is a good cook, excellent laundress, and highly recommended. Apply at No. 7 West 11th st., near Broadway.

WANTED.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman a situation in city or country, as cook and laundress, or chambermaid and laundress. Apply at No. 103 West 36th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, to cook, wash and iron; best of city reference can be given. Call at No. 156½ Broome-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as first-class cook; understands game, soup and pastry; best of city reference. Call at No. 200 East 14th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS, nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress, by a Swedish young woman, well recommended. Apply at No. 7 West 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE FAMily as cook; has no objections to go a short distance in the country; has good city reference. Call at No. 191 Madison-st., front basement.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUAtion as first-class waitress; one who thoroughly understands her business, and can give the best of city reference. Call at No 464 2d-av.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY AN EXperienced French and American cook; understands all kinds of pastry; has good reference. Inquire at No. 69 20th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT woman, as plain cook, washer and ironer; would go a short distance in the country; city reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 31 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT girl as nurse; is willing to take care of an infant from its birth; can furnish references of four years and a half. Apply at 232 6th-av., corner of 15th-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid or waitress, or would take care of children; good references given. Call at No. 227 East 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman as nurse and seamstress to growing children. Understands her business. Call at No. 144 East 40th-st.

L. RAYMOND HAS REMOVED FROM NO. 61 Bleecker-st. to Bookham's, No. 329 4th-av., where employers can find first-class cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, and recommend servants for all kinds of work, of all nations.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE DESIRES A position as housekeeper in a gentleman's family, or as nurse and companion to an invalid elderly gentleman or lady; no objections to travel; is a ready letter-writer and is a good business woman; satisfactory references given. Address Brooklyn Post-office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO GENERAL housework, by a young woman with good reference. Call at No. 103 West 36th-st., near 6th-av.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PRACTICAL man as gardener, who understands gardening in all its branches; has been several years in some of the best places in the vicinity of Boston; is single; has good recommendations. Address S. J. R., Thorburn's seed-store, No. 15 John-st., New-York.

WANTED—A PERMANENT SITUATION BY A young American (married) man, in a wholesale house down town; is capable and willing to do any kind of light or heavy work; has been used to heavy work; best reference given; wages expected, $700 a year. Address, for one day, J. W. FOOTE, Jr., No. 139 East 40th-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man as gardener; has no incumbrance; perfectly understands his business in all its branches; understands the care of greenhouses and graperies, fruits and vegetables. YOUNG ELLIOTT, Seedsman, No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED MAN, (one child,) Protestant; is an excellent vegetable gardener or coachman; understands the care of horses and cows; has good recommendations. Address R. P., Box No. 204 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a highly respectable man; can come highly recommended from his last employer, and well acquainted as a city coachman. Can be seen at Mr. Campbell's saddlery, No. 50 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT man, who writes a good hand and can keep accounts, in some position where his services would be required; respectable references. Address J. W., Box No. 100 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and gardener; understands his business thoroughly. Address J. C., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED couple; the man as gardener; the wife as waitress; both understand their business perfectly; good reference. Call this day at seed-store, No. 9 John st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A Protestant young man; can produce the best of city reference. Call or address R. P., Walke's harness-store, No. 1,144 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom, who truly understands his business, and can give the best of reference from his last places. Address H., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE, sober and steady man, with unexceptionable reference, a situation as waiter in a family. Call at No. 64 West 18th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a man who would take care of a vegetable garden; understands both; can be highly recommended. Address J. M., Box No. 195 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A single man with good references. Address J. J., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

IT IS HARD TO WANT AND WILLING TO WORK.—Wanted, by a Protestant waiter, lately landed, the kind help of some feeling-hearted lady or gentleman, or some Christian minister, in procuring him some employment or some small assistance. Address, for two days, J. C., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—IN A HAT AND STRAW GOODS house, a smart intelligent lad of from 14 to 18 years of age; must write a good hand and reside with his parents. Also, a young man from the country; one who has some knowledge of the business preferred. Apply at No. 354 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—TWO SERVANT GIRLS, FOR A GENtleman's family, a short distance in the country, on the Hudson River—one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as child's nurse and chambermaid; sisters preferred; must have good recommendations. Apply at Nos. 12 and 14 College-place, between 10 and 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN TO MAKE HIMSELF generally useful on a small place in New-Jersey; he must understand the care of a horse and cow, and must be sober, industrious and obliging. Address M. O., Box No. 175 *Times* Office, stating age and references. Wages $20 per month and board.

A RELIABLE MAN, OF GENTLEMANLY address, who is acquainted with and can procure advertisements from real estate and insurance companies, is invited to call at the office of *Real Estate Journal & Petroleum Review*, No. 12 Wall-st., between 3 and 4 P. M. BUTLER & CO.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE LAD, ABOUT 12 or 14 years of age, in the fancy goods and notion trade, to go of errands and learn the business. Apply at Nos. 326 and 328 Broadway, up stairs. BURCHARD, WHITNEY & CO.

FOURDRINIER MACHINE-TENDER wanted at Jessup & Moore's paper mills, near Wilmington, Del.; for superior workman extra wages will be paid. Address by mail H. N. MOSELEY, Wilmington, Del.

WANTED—TO TAKE CHARGE OF A PRIVATE stable a short distance in the country, an honest and strictly temperate man, who thoroughly understands his business. Apply with reference at No. 277 Greenwich-st.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN A WHOLESALE dry goods store. To one who can command a good trade, a liberal salary will be given. Address Box No. 751 Post-office, stating salary expected.

WANTED—A CLERK, FROM 18 TO 21, IN A wholesale stationery establishment; best of references required. Address, in handwriting, WHOLESALE STATIONER.

WANTED—A PHOTOGRAPHER FOR BUSINESS in the Army of the Potomac; satisfactory references will be required. Address J. B., Box 163 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COPYIST IN A LAW OFFICE; must be correct in figures and accustomed to searching titles. Apply to J. B. STEVENS, No. 67 Wall-st.

ANY LADY WANTING EMPLOYMENT will please notice our advertisement in this day's *Herald*. Steady work and good pay guaranteed. G. KONIGSBERG & CO., No 713 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STEEL.—AS OUR STOCK OF ENGLISH STEEL must positively be sold before the 1st of May next, WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO MAKE SALES TO CONSUMERS AND OTHERS AT MUCH LESS THAN THE PRESENT COST OF IMPORTATION—which consists of Extra Best Cast Machinery, Blister Spring, &c., &c., equal to any make in this market, and WARRANTED.

D. LITTLEJOHN & CO., No. 24 Cliff-st.

RUBBER-SOLE BALMORAL SHOES.

We respectfully call the attention of all ladies and all persons who are interested in promoting and securing ladies' health and comfort, to the peculiar advantages that the use of RUBBER-SOLE SHOES secure. They will wear one-third longer than the best leather-soled shoes in the market. They keep the feet warm and dry in cold and wet weather. They are useful on the street, and graceful in the parlor, and save their wearers from all the colds and coughs that invariably trouble those who rely upon leather-soled shoes in our changeable Winter months. They have no unpleasant effect upon the feet, and may be worn for years without the slightest inconvenience. They are the cheapest shoe to buy, because they are the best. We have combined all the advantages of leather and rubber, and have escaped all the disadvantages that must necessarily result from the use of either singly. Buy these, and you will always have your rubbers with you, and in case of a sudden change of weather, will not have to depend upon the generosity of friends, or suffer from damp feet. No other style of shoe has ever been so quickly and widely brought into public favor as the rubber shoes. No one who has once worn them will ever relinquish them, and the demand for them is increasing in every quarter. They are worn in all parts of the United States and the British Provinces, and only the loudest praise and favor come from all our patrons. All the dealers keep them, for the people must and will have them. Give them a trial, and you will be convinced of their merits.

FOR SALE BY
GLAZE, No. 574 Broadway.
CANTRELL, No. 813 Broadway.
GORMON, No. 371 Canal-st.
CAMMEYER & NASON, No. 227 Bleecker-st.
ALLEN, No. 377 Bowery and No. 290 3d-av.
And all the retail shoe-stores.

SAVE YOUR MONEY.

TEAS! TEAS! TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!
TEAS! TEAS! TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!

Housekeepers should buy their Teas, Coffees, &c., at the GREAT "CANTON TEA WAREHOUSE," where all goods are guaranteed free from adulteration, and sold cheap for cash only. THOMAS R. AGNEW,
Nos. 260 and 262 Greenwich-st., corner Murray.
Wholesale Department No. 262 Greenwich-st.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

CRANDALL'S SPRING HORSE.

Children's carriages, gigs, propellers, &c., &c., neatly altered and repaired at the manufactory, No. 130 East 20th-st., near 3d-av.

MARBLE MANTELS.—A LARGE STOCK ALways on hand at lower prices that at any other establishment in the city. R. KLABER'S Mantel Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Cut this out.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.—FOR SALE, all kinds of manufactured, navy and small lump tobacco, in boxes and cases, in lots to suit purchasers. HENRY SWIFT & CO., No. 117 Broadway.

CLARK'S PATENT INDELIBLE PENCIL —improved for marking clothing; warranted superior to inks or stencil plate. Sold by E. Faber, Cutter & Towen, and at No. 18 John-st., No. 18 Beekman-st., No. 83 Nassau-st., and everywhere.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED.—RIGBY PARBURY, otherwise called FRANCIS HOWARD is requested to communicate with his friends in England, who wish to see or hear from him, in consequence of the death of his mother.

INSTRUCTION.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.

A Boarding-School for boys, 16 miles above New-York, on the Hudson. Circulars at W. H. Arthur & Co.'s, No. 39 Nassau-st., N. Y., or address
BENJAMIN MASON, Principal.

DR. JOHN B. MOORE'S MATHEMATICAL, French and English School, No. 923 Broadway, corner 21st-St., will commence the second session Feb. 1. Pupils thoroughly prepared by competent teachers for business or college. Semi-annual examinations. Inspection invited.

DR. DIO LEWIS' LIGHT GYMNASTICS are taught Tuesdays and Fridays, at No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st., by Miss F. G. MANKIN, recent graduate of the Normal Institute for Physical Culture, Boston. Circulars can be obtained at any time by application at the Academy. Entrance No. 10, third floor.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, NO. 18 COOPER UNION, NEW-YORK. —Students received at any time. Academic and Collegiate, also Naval, Civil and Mechanical Engineering courses given. For particulars, call at the Institute, or address Prof. J. G. FOX, C. E., Principal.

ALGEBRA, BOOKKEEPING, WRITING, Arithmetic, Grammar, Spelling, Navigation, &c., taught day and evening; terms $5 to $20. PAINE'S Mercantile College, (established 1849,) No. 62 Bowery, New-York, and No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

MILITARY ACADEMY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. —Pupils prepared for college, business, West Point and the Naval School. For circulars, apply to the Superintendent, Gen. M. I. LOCKWOOD.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE— (Classical, Commercial and French,) No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st. and Washington-square.
GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.

$30 TO $40—BOARD AND ENGLISH BRANCHes; scholars, 10 to 14; ten weeks; piano, $10; French, $5; no extras; circulars with particulars. Address ABEL WHITLOCK, Danbury, Conn.

THE SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GT. BARRINGTON, MASS.—For twenty very select young boys. Those never from home before preferred. Send for circulars. JAMES SEDGWICK, M. A., Principal.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 212 5th-av. GEO. C. ANTHON.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER — A GRADUATE OF SEVERAL years standing—a successful teacher of the common and higher English branches, German, French and Classics, desires a reëngagement in a first-class school. The best of references given. Address M. CUMMINGS, or call at his office No. 29 Amity-st., after 11 o'clock, P. M.

A YOUNG LADY OF THOROUGH ENGLISH education, desires a situation as governess or companion; will go to Europe or California; also, as companion to an invalid or elderly lady; is a ready letter-writer and fine reader; satisfactory references given. Address Brooklyn Post-office.

A LADY OF BIRTH AND EDUCATION, but in reduced circumstances, would like to obtain a situation as visiting or resident governess in a family or school in the city; compensation small. Address for two days, F. J., Station D, Bible House.

A YOUNG GERMAN LADY WISHES TO appropriate a certain time every day in giving German, French and music lessons in an American family, in compensation for a home. Address V., Box No. 56 Post-office.

A GERMAN LADY OF EXPERIENCE, and thorough in the English, German, French and music, desires a few more pupils. Address Miss BALZAC, Station D.

WANTED—YOUNG LADY, TO TEACH DRAWing and mathematics, in exchange for a good home and instruction in languages. Address Miss F. G. ORMOND, Portchester, N. Y.

A LADY WISHES TO EXCHANGE ENGLISH lessons for French. Address Miss BARKER, Station D.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

10,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED

TO REPRESENT THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK IN THE ARMY.

BOUNTIES FOR THREE-YEAR RECRUITS:

County	$300
Government	300
Total	$600

FOR TWO-YEAR RECRUITS:

County	$200
Government	200
Total	$400

FOR ONE-YEAR RECRUITS:

County	$100
Government	100
Total	$200

HAND-MONEY OR PREMIUM:

For three-year recruits	$50
For two-year recruits	30
For one-year recruits	20

THE NEW YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE having filled all quotas under all calls up to his time, are now (under instructions of the Board of Supervisors) recruiting for the army, with a view to meeting any future demand for men. Recruits will be received as formerly at the several Provost-Marshals' offices, and at the County Volunteer Rooms in the Park, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st., and on the Battery.

The following are the various Provost-Marshals' offices:

Fourth District—Capt. Joel B. Erhardt, No. 104 Liberty-st.

Fifth District—Capt. Henry P. West, corner of Broome and Crosby sts.

Sixth District—Capt. Coster, corner of Sixth-avenue and Thirteenth-st.

Seventh District—Capt. Fred. C. Wagner, No. 63 Third-avenue.

Eighth District—Capt. Benj. F. Manierre, No. 1,303 Broadway.

Ninth District—Capt. William Dunning, corner of Forty-seventh-st. and Broadway.

All recruits will receive the County Bounty, cash down, in their own hands, immediately on being sworn in. The Government Bounty is paid in three installments: one-third when the recruit shall be received at Hart or Riker's Island; one-third at the expiration of one-half of the term of service; and the remaining one-third at the expiration of the whole term of service.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor.
WM. M. TWEED, Supervisor.
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
WM. R. STEWART, Supervisor.
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member.
Committee on Volunteering.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

Dated NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1864.

CAVALRY AND ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 18 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1865.

I will purchase in open market all horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables on 35th-st., near 10th-av., until further notice, as follows:

Cavalry horses, 5 to 10 years old, 15 to 16 hands high.

Artillery horses, 6 to 10 years old, 15½ hands high, and over 1,100 pounds, and dark color.

Price for cavalry horses, $165. Price for artillery horses, $180. Payable in such funds as may be furnished by the Government. GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and A. Q. M.

TOWN QUOTAS FILLED.

Having furnished over (4,000) four thousand men for the army and navy, without a single complaint, we tender our services with confidence for the filling of town quotas and procuring substitutes.

BISHOP, WILSON & BALDWIN,
No. 195 Broadway, Room No. 14.

INSURANCE AGAINST THE COMING DRAFT.

Office No. 247 Broadway, Room No. 25. Premium $150 for one year. No money to be paid till after the draft. Insurance effected in each State, County and town.

P. S.—Agents wanted immediately. Send for circular.
ALFRED KERSHAW, Proprietor.

C. L. MORSE & CO., TAMMANY HALL,

Are prepared to FURNISH SUBSTITUTES To men liable to draft in any district in New-York City, at one day's notice, ON LIBERAL TERMS.

The best of reference given.

$250 HAND-MONEY PAID RUNNERS for Volunteers for U. S. Navy, and the highest bounty to the recruit, at No. 172 Chatham-st., old Shipping Office, up stairs.

THE DRAFT.—EXEMPTION PAPERS ATTENDed to at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the city to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at

MARTIN OLSEN'S MANTEL MANUFACTORY,

No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn Long Island, N. Y.

REYNOLDS TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER POWER WANTED.

Parties having water power for sale or to rent will please furnish description of same to TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

WATER-POWERS FOR SALE.

TO CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.

We have lists of a great number of water-powers of both large and small capacity, some of them near this city. Persons in want of such property will find it so their interest to call.

Engineers skilled in making plans and estimates for buildings and machinery will be furnished when required. TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, 170 Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE COMING DRAFT.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO ALL WHO ARE ENROLLED AS LIABLE TO DRAFT.

The New-York County Committee on Volunteering have reason to believe that a further call is likely soon to be made by the President for men.

Hitherto, great complaint has been made that the quotas demanded of the County of New-York have been excessive.

As all quotas are based upon the enrollment, it is evident that no relief can be expected except by a reduction of the enrollment to its proper standard.

Although appeals have hitherto been made to citizens to correct the enrollment, there has been little or no disposition shown by the public to discharge its duty in this particular.

It is evident that this duty must be performed by the public authorities, or it will not be performed at all.

By consent of the War Department and the advice of the Governor, the New-York County Committee on Volunteering has determined to undertake the herculean labor of correcting the Enrollment of the County.

No means will be spared to make this correction thorough and satisfactory both to the people and the Government.

Our only object is to correct the enrollment and place it at a proper standard, and every citizen owes it alike to himself and his neighbor to assist in this work.

In addition to other means which will be brought into requisition for the accomplishment of this object, a complete copy of the existing enrollment of each Ward or Election District will be printed and furnished to every enrolled citizen of the Ward or Election District.

This will prevent the excuse which so many who are exempt have made, that they did not know they were enrolled, and hence did not attend to having their names taken from the roll.

It will also afford the opportunity for every man enrolled to see whether or not his neighbor is enrolled, and enable him to secure that those liable and not enrolled shall be put down.

Every person enrolled is requested to aid in the gigantic labor which we have undertaken, by complying with the following conditions:

I. Whenever a name appears of any person who is not enrolled but liable, notice of the fact should be given to the Provost-Marshal of the District, by any person who may be cognizant of the fact, in order that the same may be recorded.

II. Whenever a name appears of any person who has removed, notice of the fact should be given at the Provost-Marshal's office, that the name may be stricken from the roll of that District and recorded where it properly belongs.

III. Whenever a name appears which is known to be fictitious, or any one is aware that the person indicated is not a resident as described, notice should be given at the Provost-Marshal's office, that the name may be stricken from the roll.

IV. Whenever cause of exemption exists for any reason, notice should be given to the Provost-Marshal of the District by the exempt person himself, that the name may be stricken from the roll.

The following are the recognized causes of exemption:

1. Over 45 years of age.
2. Under 20 years of age.
3. Being an alien, and never having voted.
4. Having furnished a substitute in anticipation of the draft.
5. Having been drafted and furnished a substitute.
6. Having been drafted and paid commutation.
7. Having been drafted and received a certificate of permanent physical disability.
8. Being permanently physically disqualified.
9. Having served two years in the Army or Navy during the present War, and being honorably discharged.

In addition to this, so far as possible, every enrolled man will be waited upon personally by authorized agents, deputed to ascertain the liability of all enrolled men, to have those improperly enrolled taken off, and to add those not on, but who should be enrolled.

As this is an effort to correct and not to increase the enrollment, it is to the interest of every person to give correct and true answers to any and all questions which may be put to them, and any person declining to answer or giving false answers render themselves liable to arrest and imprisonment.

This is probably the last attempt which will be made to secure a correct Enrollment of the County of New-York. To be successful the coöperation of every resident of this city and county is absolutely required.

The Government officials have evinced a disposition to afford us every facility to attain the object in view. If, therefore, through the indisposition and apathy of the public, who are most concerned, this effort to correct the enrollment prove abortive, and further excessive quotas are demanded of us, because of the incorrectness of the enrollment, the people of this city and county will be themselves responsible, and they will have none but themselves to blame.

Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1864.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
WM. M. TWEED, Supervisor.
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor.
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
WM. R. STEWART, Supervisor.
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member.
CORNELIUS CORSON, Chief of Enrolling Bureau.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman of Committee.

THE DRAFT TO BE ENFORCED.

QUOTA OF THE CITY OVER 20,000.

Gentlemen liable to draft should register their names on the book of the association where alien and veteran substitutes will be mustered into the army, and their exemption papers correctly procured through the Provost-Marshals of their districts without any charge in advance or any inconvenience to them whatever. For reference, published lists are on file at the rooms of the association of over five hundred names of well-known business men in all the districts of the city, who have availed themselves of the facilities and procured their substitutes in advance, without any delay, and actually at less cost than anywhere else in the city, at the Office of the Merchants', Bankers' and General Volunteer and Substitutes' Recruiting Association, No. 428 Broadway, New-York.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz:

Paving Thirty-second-street, Second to Third-avenue, trap-block.

Building a sewer in Minetta-street, from Bleecker-street to Minetta.

Building a sewer in Sixty-first-street, from Second-avenue to East River.

Building a sewer in Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Thirty-second-street, from Second-avenue to Third-avenue.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Minetta-street, from Bleecker-street to Minetta-lane.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Sixty-first-street, from Second-avenue to East River.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN, } Board
MORGAN L. HARRIS, } of
DANIEL D. CONOVER, } Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 25, 1865.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 27, 1865.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

Sewer in Sixty-first-street, from Second-avenue to East River, and in First-avenue, from Sixty-first-street to and through Sixtieth-street to Second-avenue.

Sewer in Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, with branch through One Hundred and Twenty-third-street to Second-avenue.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth streets; also, all the lots on both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, from Third-avenue to Second-avenue.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Sixty-first-street, from Second-avenue to East River; also, all the lots on both sides of First-avenue, from Sixtieth to Sixty-first-street; also, all the lots on both sides of Sixtieth-street, from First to Second avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to Daniel E. Delavan, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN, }
MORGAN L. HARRIS, } Board of Assessors.
DANIEL E. CONOVER, }

OFFICE OF BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 30, 1865.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

Regulating Eighth-avenue, from Eighty-second to One Hundred and Second streets.

Sewer in Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth streets, with branch in One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, from Second to Third avenues.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Eighth-avenue, from Fifty-ninth, to One Hundred and Fourteenth streets, and all lots on both sides of the intersecting streets, to the extent of half the block on each side of Eighth-avenue from Eighty-second to One Hundred and Fourteenth streets.

Also, all the lots in blocks number four hundred and nine to four hundred and nineteen, both inclusive, and all the lots in blocks number three hundred and twenty-two to three hundred and thirty-two, both inclusive, all being in the Twelfth Ward.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to DANIEL E. DELEVAN, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN, }
MORGAN L. HARRIS, } Board of Assessors.
DANIEL D. CONOVER. }

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1865.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INterest on the Bonds and Stocks of the city and county of New-York, due February 1, 1865, will be paid on that day by DANIEL DEVLIN, Esq., Chamberlain, at the Broadway Bank. The transfer books will be closed TUESDAY, the 10th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

EMPTY QUICKSILVER FLASKS WANTed and highest cash price paid for same by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st.

AUCTION SALES.

J. R. MISTURN, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1,

At 12 o'clock, noon, at the storehouse of Francis E. Pinto, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn.

(By order of Robert Murray, U. S. Marshal.)

THE CARGO OF THE PRIZE SCHOONER MARY, Consisting of

COTTON.
76 bales and 1 bag Cotton.
1 bag Sea Island Cotton.
TOBACCO.
49 cases Tobacco, P—J U F.
TURPENTINE.
1 barrel Turpentine.
ALSO,
On board thereof,
THE PRIZE SCHOONER MARY, HER TACKLE, &c.

The above-named vessel now lies at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

A LARGE AND VALUABLE COLLECTION OF HIGH-CLASS OIL-PAINTINGS BY CELEBRATED EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN ARTISTS.—HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction, on TUESDAY EVENING, 31st inst., and 1st February, at 7½ o'clock each evening, at "J. Snedicor's Gallery," No. 768 Broadway, near 9th st., the above valuable paintings, among them are works of

Ed. Frere,	Verbockhoven,	S. Coleman,
Gesselchap,	Notterman,	Guy,
Coutourier,	Lanfant de Metz,	Durand,
Seignac,	Lambinet,	Geo. H. Hall,
Pecrus,	Von Seben,	Gifford,
Verveer,	Durverger,	Whittredge,
Accard,	Lemmens,	Casilaer,
Guilleman,	Nehlig,	Inness,
Merle,	Mignot,	E. White,
Vevrassat,	Paul Webber,	Hubbard,
Wm. Hart,	J. G. Brown,	W. T. Richard,
Jas. M. Hart,	G. H. Boughton,	De Haas,
A. F. Tait,	Hazeltine,	Shattuck,
Thos. Cole,	Brevoort,	McEwan,

And others, forming one of the finest collections offered for sale this season. They are now on exhibition as above, during the day and evening, until the sale, free.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF ABOUT 78 ACRES OF VALUABLE LAND AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I. —ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 2, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executors of Peter Gorsline, deceased:

RAVENSWOOD, L. I.—Four parcels of land at Ravenswood, L. I., containing about 78 acres, and about one mile from the Hunter's Point Ferry, and on the line of the proposed horse railroad to Astoria. The above plots have together a frontage of nearly 1,600 feet on Vernon-av. Maps at No. 5½ Pine-st.

H. R. WESTCOTT, & Co., Auctioneers.

AUCTION.—LARGE SALE OF MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND WORKS OF ART OF A FIVE-STORY RESIDENCE COMPLETELY FURNISHED.—THIS DAY (Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock, at No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th-avs. There is over $14,000 worth of first-class Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, magnificent Pianoforte, Paintings, Bronzes and elegant Parlor Ornaments, Silver, China, cut Glass, &c. Sale positive and without reserve.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of PHILIP SCHIEFFELIN & CO., is this day dissolved by limitation. PHILIP SCHIEFFELIN and EUGENE SCHIEFFELIN retire from business.

Either of the copartners will sign the name of the late firm in liquidation.
PHILIP SCHIEFFELIN.
GEO. WM. SOUTHWICK,
EUGENE SCHIEFFELIN.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1865.

GEO. WM. SOUTHWICK having succeeded to the wholesale drug business of the late firm of PHILIP SCHIEFFELIN & CO., will continue it, on his own account, as heretofore, at Nos. 58 and 60 Vesey-st.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1865.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm name of MURPHY & GRISWOLD, is this day dissolved by its own limitation. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

THOMAS MURPHY,
WM. C. GRISWOLD.

The business will hereafter be conducted by CHAS. ATWOOD, Jr., at No. 22 Walker-st., and we take great pleasure in recommending our old friends and customers to extend their patronage to him.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1865.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of CLARK & HAWKINS, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by WM. G. HAWKINS, at the old stand, No. 273 Canal-st., by whom all debts and demands of and against the said firm will be settled and liquidated.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1865.
(Signed) CHARLES S. CLARK.
WILLIAM G. HAWKINS.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—THE COpartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of WILCOX, ROGERS & GRAVES is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by JAMES WILCOX and JESSE A. GRAVES, under the firm name of WILCOX & GRAVES, at No. 530 Broadway, who alone are authorized to settle the business of the late firm and sign in liquidation.

JAMES WILCOX,
H. L. ROGERS,
J. A. GRAVES.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1865.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm name of OTIS W. BOOTH & CO., for the transaction of a general merchandise brokerage business.

OTIS W. BOOTH,
JOHN H. LINSLY,
CHARLES E. BOOTH.

No. 111 WATER-ST., NEW-YORK; Feb. 1, 1865.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing in the firm and name of TERRY, DAVIS & CO., is dissolved by agreement. SAMUEL H. TERRY will alone use the firm name, in liquidation, to settle up the business.

SAMUEL H. TERRY,
WILLIAM H. DAVIS,
ROBERT SCOTT.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1865.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE SUBscriber has associated with him in business his son, WM. P. RAYNOR, and Mr. WM. I. MARTIN, under the firm of SAMUEL RAYNOR & CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1865. SAMUEL RAYNOR.

MR. E. DAVIS WHITING IS ADMITTED as a partner in our firm from this day.
DAVIS, COLLAMORE & CO.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1865.

MR. STEPHEN RICH RETIRES THIS day from our firm.
JAMES BUCHAN & CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan 28. 1865.

I HAVE THIS DAY ADMITTED AS PARTNER, Mr. BENJAMIN H. CARY, and will continue the Leather and Finding business under the firm name of MULFORD & CARY. M. MULFORD.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1865.

WE HAVE THIS DAY AUTHORIZED Mr. CLARENCE S. BROWN to sign for us, by power of attorney. BROWN BROTHERS & CO

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.

Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.
TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N.Y.

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE — OF 75 horse-power, 16 inch cylinder, 3½ feet stroke. It is a beam engine, of handsome style, and suitable for stationary engine or steamboat. It is in complete running order. Apply to C. S. HUBBARD, Sec., New-Haven, Conn.

MACHINERY FOR SALE.—STEAM ENGINES and boilers, stationary and portable, of all sizes. Also, several marine boilers, in perfect order. Apply to P. CASSIDY, Nos. 4 to 10 Bridge-st., Brooklyn, near New Chambers-st. Ferry.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS, No Canal-st., near Broadway. P. J. INSLEE, No. 182 Walker-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO BREWERS AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE, the fixtures of brewery now occupied by HOWARD & FULLER, corner Plymouth and Jay sts., Brooklyn, in whole or part, consisting of boiler, engine, pumps, vats, Baudelot cooler, troughs, puncheons, &c. The premises will also be to let. Suitable for manufacturing purposes. Possession immediately.

FOR SALE—THE GOOD-WILL AND STAND OF an old established commission business for the sale of butter, cheese, lard, poultry, game and all kinds of country produce. Inquire of J. LEWIS, No. 84 Nassau-st., Room No. 41, or Box No. 3,391 Post-office.

TO DISABLED SOLDIERS.—IF YOU HAVE the use of one hand, and want to make an honest living, call on or address A. HODGMAN, No. 52 Crosby-st., and he will tell you how you can easily make $4 to $10 every day.

FURNITURE.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, BEDDING, LOOKING-GLASSES, &c.—Cheapest at SNEDEN & CAMPBELL'S, No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Call, and save money. Goods warranted and delivered free. Extension tables cheap.

MATRIMONIAL.

A GENTLEMAN, WEALTHY AND RESPECTABLE, wishes to marry a lady similarly situated. This notice emanates from a source worthy the consideration of any lady. No interview until mutual eligibility is demonstrated. Address M., Station F.

HOTELS.

ONE PARLOR AND BEDROOM, THIRD story front, and same on fourth story, rear, vacant on Monday. Price for man and wife, from $25 to $75 per week. Accommodation for single gentlemen from $12 to $20 per week. Transient board, $3 per day. Table d'hote, dine at 6. ASHLAND HOUSE, 4th-av. and 24th-st.

POLITICAL.

THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT— TWENTY-SECOND WARD UNION ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting of this Association will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 1, at 8 o'clock, at No. 683 8th-av.
WILLIAM ALLEN, President.

ROBERT PATERSON, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M., on THURSDAY, the 2d prox., for supplying for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

1,000 barrels NEW MESS, or EXTRA MESS BEEF, in full-hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops; bidders will state the brands, and will exhibit samples when practicable.

The Beef to be received at such Inspection yards as shall be agreed to by the undersigned.

300 barrels of first quality pickled BEEF TONGUES; 200 pounds of meat in full-hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops.

7,000 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis, or other brands of FLOUR, suitable for keeping in a warm climate. The brands and places of manufacture to be stated in the bids. The barrels to be in good shipping order, with round hoops, full head lined and bungs sealed.

1,500 barrels first quality, kiln-dried CORN MEAL, one-half to be manufactured from white flint corn; sample of package to accompany proposals.

30,000 pounds carefully selected TEA, in original packages, ⅓ Green, ⅓ Souchong, ⅓ Oolong; packages to be matted, well strapped and in perfect order. Cargo and chop marks to be stated on the proposals. Each sample must be marked in full with the name of the party offering, the cargo and chop mark, price and quantity offered.

600,000 pounds of clean, dry BROWN SUGAR.

Bidders are requested to name price for furnishing it in either of the following styles:

1st. In original packages.

2d. In barrels; to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and to be full head lined.

Bids for Tea and Sugar may be made *in bond, or duty paid.*

20,000 gallons of the best quality of PURE VINEGAR, made only from cider or whisky, free from all foreign acids and injurious substances, and of a uniform strength, the whisky vinegar taking thirty-five grains bi-carbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce troy; the cider vinegar as near the same strength as may be; to be put up in half-barrels of 22 gallons capacity, like samples at this office. Each proposal must state distinctly the kind and quality of vinegar offered, and the kind of package.

20,000 pounds best quality of ADAMANTINE CANDLES, to be 16 ounces to the pound, one-half sixes, the remainder twelves.

100,000 pounds good hard SOAP, to be made by boiling, and only from good materials, free from clay, soluble glass or other adulterations, to have no unpleasant odor, to contain not more than twenty-five per cent. of water, and to be well dried before being packed.

10,000 gallons of superior BOURBON WHISKY; barrels to be of good seasoned white oak staves and heads; to have twelve wooden and four strong iron hoops, heads and iron hoops painted. Returns required from a gauger and inspector, to be named by the undersigned.

20,000 gallons of RECTIFIED WHISKY, to be full first proof, according to the United States Custom-house standard. Barrels to be of good seasoned white oak staves and heads; to have twelve wood and four strong iron hoops, heads and iron hoops painted. Returns required as above.

50,000 pounds of crushed SUGAR; barrels to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and to be full head-lined.

3,300 pounds of ROASTED AND GROUND RYE, to be packed in good strong barrels made of seasoned oak, paper lined. The rye to be a good, sound, thoroughly cleaned article; to be inspected and accepted before roasting. Sample of the rye in the natural state, as well as in the roasted and ground form, to be sent in with the proposals.

BEETS—Such quantities as may be required during the month of February, 1865, in good ordinary well-coopered barrels.

TURNIPS—Such quantities as may be required during the month of February, 1865, in barrels as above.

CABBAGES—Such quantities as may be required during the month of February, 1865, in crates.

CORN IN THE EAR—Such quantities as may be required during the month of February, 1865, in sacks.

The goods to be furnished as soon as practicable; bidders are requested to state the time when they can deliver.

Separate proposals, *in duplicate*, must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

Samples of all articles must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein. Samples of Flour, Sugar, Tea, Candles, R. and G. Rye, must be in neat boxes, of card board or tin, fully labeled, *and not in paper parcels.*

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with weight, gross and tare, and shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated. All boxes to be strapped with green hickory straps.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors *other than the party furnishing the provisions*, will be required for the meat, certifying on the part of the seller their present quality and condition, and the immediately preceding inspection. The meat will also be examined and passed upon by Robert P. Getty, inspector on the part of the United States.

The flour will be inspected at the date of delivery, and compared with the retained samples by an inspector appointed by this office, whose certificate will be required.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished.

Payment will be made in currency or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for the purpose.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."
H. F. CLARKE,
Colonel A. D. C. and C. S.

ARMY SUPPLIES—BEEF CATTLE.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS (in triplicate) will be received by the undersigned at this office, until 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the 7th proximo, for supplying BEEF CATTLE for the use of the United States Army, to be delivered at the WASHINGTON DROVE YARDS, New-York City, or at some other convenient point in or in the near vicinity of the City of New-York, to be designated by the undersigned, and in such number as may from time to time be required, not exceeding one thousand head in any calendar month from the 15th of February, 1865, to the 1st of April, 1865; notice to be given to the contractor on SATURDAY of each week, on his application at this office, of the number of cattle he shall be required to deliver during the following week.

As the cattle will be required for shipment, none but *first quality* of oxen or steers, entirely free from all blemishes or imperfections, and not less than three years old, will be received; and no lot of cattle, the average gross weight of which is not as high as twelve hundred and seventy-five pounds, nor any bullock of less gross weight than twelve hundred pounds. The exact gross weight of each bullock to be ascertained by the scales; time of weighing to be determined by the Inspector on the part of the United States. Mr. George Starr, whose certificate of inspection, stating the number of cattle delivered, their weight, &c., will constitute the voucher, on presentation of which the accounts will be paid, when funds are in hands for the purpose. Each proposal, to be entertained, must have a printed copy of this advertisement posted at its head, and be in the following form:

"I, A— B—, of the city or town of ——, county of ——, State of ——, hereby propose to deliver to the Subsistence Department of the U. S. Army, at the Washington Drove Yards, New-York City, or other point in or near said city, to be designated, such number of Beef Cattle, not exceeding *one thousand* head, in any calendar month, of the quality, condition, &c., described in the advertisement above posted, as I may from time to time be required to furnish on due notification, at —— cents per pound, gross weight."

To be subscribed by two responsible sureties, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby agree that should the above bid be accepted, we will give our bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars that the contract shall be fulfilled. ———, ———."

Payment will be made in currency or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for that purpose.

The ability of the sureties to respond in the sum of ten thousand dollars must be certified by the U. S. District Attorney or other proper officer—such certificate to accompany the proposal.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Beef Cattle." The right exists with the United States to reject any or all the bids that shall not be regarded as satisfactory. All bidders to be present at the opening.
H. F. CLARKE,
Col., A. D. C. and A. C. G. S.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

CLOTHING BUREAU, QUARTERMASTER GEN'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 31, 1865.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of Army Clothing and Equipage, New-York City, until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, the 6th prox., for furnishing by contract, at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, New-York:

Worsted Lace, scarlet, 1½ inch and ⅜ inch, standard.
Trumpet Crooks, standard.
Invalid Corps Jackets, standard.
Hospital Tent Pins, large, standard.
Hospital Tent Pins, small, standard.

Bidders will state the quantity they propose to furnish, and the shortest time in which they can commence and complete the delivery of all they bid for.

All proposals should be accompanied by a proper guarantee for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids objectionable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing (here insert the name of the article bid for,") and addressed to Brevet Brig.-Gen. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-Gen., New-York City.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, Dec. 20, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily for the FREIGHTING OF FORAGE, for the United States Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland and other ports on the coast of Maine,

TO

Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C.; Savannah, Ga., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to
E. D. CHAPMAN,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

ASSISTANT Q. M. OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, Jan. 27, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED daily at this office, for the furnishing of this department with:

CORN,
OATS,
HAY AND STRAW.

Parties will specify in their propositions how the Hay and Straw is baled, and whether the Grain is sacked or in bulk. E. D. CHAPMAN, Captain and Q. M.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 1, 1865

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is FOUR CENTS.
To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

One copy 1 year.....$3 00
Two copies 1 year.....5 00

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

One copy 1 year.....$2 00
Three copies 1 year.....5 00

Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club Rates.

Payments invariably in advance.

We have no authorized traveling Agents. Remit in checks or post office money orders wherever it can be done.

Address H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—TWO MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, GIANT BOY, LIVING SKELETON, DWARF, LEARNED SEAL, THE UNKNOWN PRISONER, &c.—Day and Evening.

WALLACK'S—EVERYBODY'S FRIEND.

DODWORTH'S HALL—Mr. and Mrs. VANDENHOFF.

STEINWAY'S CONCERT ROOM—SOIREE MUSICALE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK.

WINTER GARDEN—HAMLET.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—DAY AND EVENING.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—MAGIC.

HIPPOTHEATRON—EQUESTRIANISM, GYMNASTICS and ACROBATIC PERFORMANCES.

BROADWAY THEATRE—LIVE INDIAN—PAUL PRY.

NIBLO'S—THE LAKES OF KILLARNEY—YANKEE COURTSHIP.

NO. 345 FOURTH-AVENUE—MAMMOTH CATTLE.

The List of Letters.

The list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Post-office, published officially in the columns of the NEW-YORK TIMES, can be consulted in the Business Office of the TIMES. It will be found upon a bulletin inside the building.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The peace question has assumed a new aspect. It is now the rebels' turn to send commissioners, and accordingly three such gentlemen, Messrs. A. H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, R. M. T. HUNTER, of Virginia, and A. J. CAMPBELL, of Alabama, appeared on our lines in front of Petersburgh, at the point known as "Fort Hell," on Sunday afternoon, and applied for admission under flag of truce. The request was communicated to Gen. GRANT, who is believed to have communicated with the Government promptly on the subject, but the result is not yet fully known. They had not received permission to enter the lines up to Sunday evening. Dispatches from Annapolis, not very reliable, announce that they are on their way from City Point yesterday, and were hourly expected to arrive at Annapolis. In this case they may reach Washington to-day.

By an arrival from Havana we have the news that the Government of San Salvador has placed at liberty the pirates JOHN BRADSHAW and THOS. REYNOLDS, who were arrested on their way, in connivance with others, to take forcible possession of one of the California steamers. The tribunal has declared that the Government has no right to inflict any punishment, although they confessed their intentions, and they have therefore been liberated.

The official numerical reports of casualties sustained by the land forces in the assault on Fort Fisher are as follows:

	Killed.		Wounded.		
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Missing.
Curtis' Brigade....	2	35	18	166	9
Pennybacker's Brig.	7	24	15	183	72
Pell's Brigade.....	2	15	4	105	—
Abbott's Brigade...	—	3	2	18	11
Total.....	11	77	39	472	92
Aggregate.....					691

The news of the capture of Fort Fisher was received with rejoicing by the loyal Americans at Havana, while it produced a very gloomy feeling among the rebels and their blockade-running friends. Henceforth it was believed the principal trade of this class would be with Galveston.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a joint resolution of the Ohio Legislature against the Bankrupt Bill was presented. Mr. SUMNER reported a bill for the extinction of the Scheldt Dues. A resolution was offered, and ordered to be printed, calling upon the President for information in regard to communications with JEFF. DAVIS. Mr. HALE offered a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Navy for information as to whether the arguments of the Judge-Advocate in the trial of Mr. SMITH, of Boston, had been printed by order of the Navy Department. The resolution was ordered to be printed. Mr. ANTHONY introduced a bill relative to mail service between New-York and the Pacific coast; it was referred to the Committee on the Post-office and Post Roads. The resolution for the appointment of a Standing Committee on Corruptions of the Government was taken up, and Mr. HALE resumed his remarks on the subject. The Retaliation resolution was then taken up. The subject was discussed by Messrs. HENDRICKS, WADE, SUMNER, SPRAGUE and HOWE. After being somewhat amended, the resolution was adopted, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House yesterday, Mr. FERNANDO WOOD asked leave to offer a resolution in regard to reconstruction, but objection was made to its reception. The House then resumed consideration of the Senate joint resolution, proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States. Messrs. MCALLISTER, COFFROTH and HERRICK, spoke strongly in favor of the amendment, and Messrs. BROWN, of Wisconsin, HARDING of Kentucky, and KALBFLEISCH of New-York, against it. The debate having closed, the previous question was demanded. A motion was made and lost to lay it on the table. The question to reconsider the vote by which the amendment was lost at the last session was then taken and decided in the affirmative. The joint resolution was then taken on the Senate joint resolution. There was some confusion throughout the proceedings, amid which the Clerk proceeded to call the roll. Several Democrats changed their votes from "No" to "Aye," thus securing the passage of the resolution. The announcement of its passage by the vote of 119 ayes against 56 nays was greeted with immense demonstrations of applause. The scene was one of the most exciting interest.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, notice was given of a bill to incorporate the State Temperance Society. A bill was introduced authorizing the Supervisors of New-York to raise money to pay such bounty to volunteers as they may deem proper. A bill was also passed appropriating $200,000 for the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers of this State.

In the Assembly, a bill was introduced to authorize the Board of Supervisors of New-York to provide means to encourage enlistments and pay bounties to volunteers. The bill was referred to the following special committee: Messrs. REED, BEMIS and INGRAHAM. Mr. VAN BUREN reported a bill for the better protection of seamen in the port of New-York.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *City of Cork*, from Liverpool, Jan. 18, via Queenstown, Jan 19, arrived at this port yesterday. Her news is mainly anticipated. The mails by the *Peruvian*, from Portland, covering dates to Jan. 19, reached this city last evening.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Gold Room fell off 7 ₩ cent. yesterday. The Railway market weak. Governments in demand for Europe, for the 5-20s. Money easy, Exchange weak for the Boston steamer.

Transactions in Produce and Merchandise, yesterday, were less extensive, checked by the decline in Gold. Prices tended downward, decidedly. The freight engagements were moderate, including 1,500 bales cotton for Liverpool.

At the Live Stock Market the very small supply of beef cattle reported up to Monday evening was increased during the night, and on Tuesday morning, by the arrival of about 1,000 of the cattle detained on the railroad. These brought the total supply for the week up to 4,483, or within 653 of the average weekly receipts last year. The over-stock, 7,103 head, last week, left a less brisk demand, and prices, which advanced 1½c.@2c.₩ lb., were mainly carried up by the uncertainty of the arrivals. There is a full average supply of live sheep this week, with an abundance of dressed carcasses coming in. Prices are a trifle better, partly in sympathy with the beef market, and partly owing to a rise in pelts. Veal calves and live hogs still at about last weeks' prices. The effect of very light receipts of live hogs is neutralized by heavy arrivals of dressed hogs from the West, and by the large fall in the prices of Mess Pork.

MAX WINTERNITZ, of Newcastle, Penn., merchant, was committed to the Tombs by Justice DOWLING, in default of $20,000 bail, to answer a charge alleging that he had obtained credit to the amount of $10,408, at Messrs. H. B. CLAFLIN & Co.'s, by representing himself to be worth $13,300, when he actually owed $22,000 in this city and $12,000 in Pennsylvania.

The mysterious sickness and death in the families of —— GRADY and ROBERT MORRISON, of No. 464 Washington-street, of which brief mention was made in yesterday's TIMES, is enveloped in deeper mystery than ever, an examination of the deceased child's stomach having utterly failed to disclose the cause of sickness. The families, who were supposed on Monday to be at the point of death, have recovered.

MR. SAMUEL MILLER, of No. 117 Lewis-street, committed suicide in his room yesterday morning, by cutting his throat with a common pocket-knife.

Several of the Supervisors' enrollment clerks indulged in a free fight on the sidewalk in front of their office, at No. 75 Duane-street, yesterday afternoon.

The Senate Investigating Committee continued its labors yesterday. THOMAS N. CARR gave some interesting testimony in relation to the cost of cleaning the streets, and the sanitary condition of the city. Several witnesses were examined in regard to the alleged sale of offices in the City Inspector's Department. The proceedings were more interesting than on previous days. The examination will be continued this morning.

Glimmerings of Peace.

It seems probable, from our advices this morning, that A. H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, R. M. T. HUNTER, of Virginia, and A. J. CAMPBELL, of Alabama, are on their way to Washington to confer with the President concerning Peace. We shall hail their appearance there as indicative at least of *their* conviction that the attempt to overthrow the authority of the National Government in the Southern States is a failure. What more it will indicate, time only can determine. We cannot believe they are coming with any hope of treating for peace on the basis of separation. They are among the ablest and best-informed citizens of the South, and cannot help knowing that both the Government and people were never more determined to suppress the rebellion and restore the Union than they are at the present moment. They must know, moreover, that upon LEE'S army at Richmond rests their sole hope of prolonging the contest,—and that the chances are three to one that LEE cannot maintain himself against the Union forces that are rapidly and resistlessly combining against him. It is not unlikely, therefore, that they believe they can obtain more favorable terms now, while that army is in the field, than would be granted after its defeat; and this conviction may have prompted them to go to Washington.

Whatever may be the hopes that bring them to the Capital, we cannot doubt that, if they come, they will be received with due consideration by the President, and that every concession to their feelings and wishes, consistent with the integrity of the Union, the supreme authority of the Constitution, and the safety and honor of the nation, will be made to them. As this is not a war with a foreign Power, to be closed by treaty, the assent of the Senate to its termination is not required. The whole responsibility rests with the President, and he has repeatedly told the world, with so much emphasis and precision, what he should demand as the conditions of peace, that neither the Commissioners nor anybody else can be in any doubt upon that point.

If these gentlemen come to Washington with authority to stipulate for the cessation of hostilities on the part of those now in arms against the United States, and for the recognition by the Southern people of the supreme authority of the Constitution and the integrity of the Union, we doubt not peace is close at hand. Upon all minor points they will have no difficulty in obtaining just and considerate terms. We sincerely hope that the report of their coming is true.

Northern Feeling Toward the South.

The vessels which have been sent by our people with food for the poor of Savannah are beginning to arrive, and naturally make some sensation there. They must remind the citizens of Savannah forcibly of the slanderous charges which have been as persistently made against the people of the North, of bloodthirstiness and barbarity. These charges have been made not alone by the rebels. We should expect them there. The necessity which has been upon them of using every means to keep up the determination of their people, and their unscrupulousness in the choice of means, made such calumnies upon the Northern people one of the most natural and readiest weapons which they could use. That similar charges should be rife among our enemies abroad is also not surprising. They are further removed and have had less opportunity for actual knowledge of facts, while the atmosphere has been filled with misrepresentations almost as persistent and nearly as effective as those which have poisoned the Southern air. But there have been some counter influences also. Light has been thrown in upon the unwilling darkness. We doubt now whether the stone fleet which was to close up the port of Charleston will be cited much more as a proof that we are so given up to the inhumanities of war as to be insensible to the calls of justice.

But it is remarkable that there should have been among ourselves those bold enough to so slander the spirit of the North as it has been vilified by a portion of our Northern press. They have not had the excuse of ignorance, for they have had the means of knowledge ready at their hand. They have not had the excuse of necessity, which rebel journals might put forth. They have done their vile work because they chose to do it. Ill birds have they been, and ill birds from choice.

We cannot help rejoicing over the charity which our people have bestowed upon Savannah on this account therefore, that it is a fact which cannot be got over, either by rebels or rebel sympathizers on either side of the ocean, and one from which an honest man can draw but one conclusion. The feeling of the North has been that we have been deeply injured by the South—that they have causelessly brought upon us immense labors and sacrifices, and endangered, without excuse, all that was dearest and most valuable. And though we have found especial fault with the leaders who led them astray, we have also felt that the whole people were to blame for being led astray; that they ought to have had too much patriotism and too much brotherly kindness to have plunged themselves and dragged us into such an abyss of trouble. And yet no sooner does the word come to us that Savannah, which has so long kept us away from her with hostile guns, was in our power, and that her people were in need, but forth from the boundless abundance of the North goes a gift whose bounteousness but a few years since would have made the world reëcho with praise and gratulation over the progress of charity and good-will among men. And the vessels sail with their loads with streamers flying all abroad, and followed by the hearty cheers of those who have dispatched them, bearing this abundant charity to those whose leaders but recently were endeavoring to apply the midnight torch to our chief cities.

We believe this is a premonition merely, a faint foretaste of the good feeling with which the Southern people will be welcomed back again. We cannot forget the past wholly. We have suffered too much, and they have done too much which cannot be entirely forgotten. But our people will lay the blame of many of these atrocities upon the accursed system of slavery, and will accept the destruction of the monster as an atonement for the wrongs which we have suffered at their hands. And from the recipients we believe must radiate a feeling which will in time make easier the renewal of the bonds of confidence and friendship which shall yet bind together North and South as one people, in bonds closer and stronger than could have been forged except in the furnace of war.

The Abolition of Slavery.

Congress has decided to submit to the action of the several States an amendment of the Constitution prohibiting slavery forever within the limits or jurisdiction of the United States. The Senate adopted a resolution to this effect at its last session; and the House of Representatives concurred in its passage yesterday, by a vote of 119 ayes to 56 nays. Of those ordinarily and distinctively known as Democrats, there voted for it, Messrs. BAILEY, BALDWIN, COFFROTH, ENGLISH, GANSON, GRISWOLD, HERRICK, HUTCHINS, KING, MCALLISTER, NELSON, ODELL, RADFORD, ROLLINS, STEELE, WHEELER, YEAMAN. If this amendment is concurred in by the Legislatures in *three-fourths of all the States*, it will become part of the Constitution. The Union is composed of 36 States; the assent of 27 of these is therefore required for the ratification of this amendment. There is very little doubt that it will receive the prompt assent of the Legislatures of the following States;

Maine,	Iowa,
New-Hampshire,	Wisconsin,
Vermont,	Minnesota,
Massachusetts,	Missouri,
Connecticut,	Kansas,
Rhode Island,	Nevada,
New-York,	Oregon,
New-Jersey,	California,
Pennsylvania,	Tennessee,
Maryland,	Arkansas,
Ohio,	Louisiana,
Indiana,	Virginia,
Illinois,	West Virginia,
Michigan,	

This is the full number required; but it is also probable that Delaware and Kentucky will also vote for the amendment within a year or two at furthest; and as no time is fixed by the Constitution within which the ratification must take place, their votes in its favor will be valid whenever cast.

It has already been objected to this action that it ought not to be taken while the States most directly interested are not in condition to vote upon it. They should have a voice, it is urged, in a measure designed to destroy an enormous interest peculiar to themselves. But it is their own fault that they do not vote, and they have no right to profit by their own wrong. Beside, a still more conclusive answer is found in the fact, that failing to vote is really equivalent to voting *against* the proposed amendment.

The adoption of this amendment is the most important step ever taken by Congress; and its ratification by the requisite number of States will complete the most important act of internal administration performed by any nation for a hundred years. It perfects the great work of the founders of our Republic. The national feeling was not strong enough to enable them to abolish slavery at the outset of our career; but although slavery has grown in power with gigantic strides since that time, the growth of the sentiment of nationality has outstripped it, and slavery is now abolished, not only without danger to the Union, but as the only means of preserving and making it perpetual. The *rebellion*, however, is the cause of its abolition. That act of madness and treason touched the very heart of the nation, and aroused to vigorous action the patriotism and national pride of the American people. But for the rebellion slavery would have lasted fifty years—perhaps twice as long—and its destruction, even if it had been achieved by peaceful means, would have cost as much in treasure and in human suffering as the war has involved.

With the passage of this amendment the Republic enters upon a new stage of its great career. It is hereafter to be, what it has never been hitherto, thoroughly *democratic*—resting on human rights as its basis, and aiming at the greatest good and the highest happiness of all its people.

Secession in a New Form.

The House of Representatives is a queer institution. It seems to understand the art of looking one way and rowing another to perfection. Professing to support the Administration, it loses no opportunity of denouncing its action. The Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means is at loggerheads with the Secretary of the Treasury. The Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations presents and passes resolutions denouncing the action of the Secretary of State. Leading members charge the most outrageous corruption on the Secretary of the Navy, and demand votes of censure on the Administration they profess to support. While the House is voting men and money and waging war to restore the Union, it is at the same time trying to pass bills to prevent that result. And now that the people, by an overwhelming majority, have just elected a Vice-President from Tennessee, the House has decided, without discussion, that the electoral vote of Tennessee shall not be counted! What new absurdity will be adopted by the House, we must wait a day or two to ascertain.

It was reserved for the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee to bring forward the resolution for excluding the vote of Tennessee. Upon what grounds he based that proposition, or upon what grounds the House indorsed it, we are not informed. The pretext given for rejecting the vote of Tennessee is that the State had rebelled against the Government of the United States, and was in rebellion on the day of the election. As a matter of fact, this statement is not free from doubt. Individuals in Tennessee,—large bodies of them,—have been in rebellion and are still;—but it is not quite clear how their action can deprive the loyal men of Tennessee, still less the State itself, of their unquestioned rights under the Constitution of the United States. Rebellion is a crime known to the Constitution, and recognized and punished by the laws of the land. The rebels in Tennessee, as in every other State, have made themselves liable to the penalties prescribed by law for their offences. They have forfeited their rights as citizens. But by what process of reasoning the loyal men of that State, those who have lavished fortune, strength, home and friends to sustain the authority of the Government, are to be involved in their crime and its punishment, we are not aware. Possibly the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee can inform us.

There is but one reason which, if based on fact, could justify the refusal to count the vote of Tennessee, and that is, that she is not in the Union. If she is out of the Union, then she has no right to vote for President and Vice-President. If she is in the Union, Congress has no more right to exclude her vote than it has to exclude the vote of New-York or Vermont. Does the House mean to declare by its vote of Monday that Tennessee is not in the Union? How came she out of it? What authority, which we can recognize, has taken her out? Does the House intend to indorse the legal and constitutional validity of acts of secession passed by rebel States? How does this differ from a practical recognition of the Southern Confederacy?

If Tennessee, moreover, is not in the Union, then she is a foreign State, and her people are *aliens*. ANDREW JOHNSON is a foreigner; and yet, the people of the United States have just elected him to be Vice-President. Does the House of Representatives intend to nullify that election? Do they expect Congress to forbid his accession to office? Most of those who voted for this resolution of exclusion, gave him their votes at the polls; we should like to know how they can reconcile *that* action with the principle that underlies the action they have taken now.

We can scarcely avoid the belief that among those who profess to be fighting for the Union are some who not only do not desire, but will resist, so far as possible, its restoration. They apparently dread nothing so much as the return of the rebels to their allegiance, and the resumption by the rebel States of their function as members of the Federal Union. Many of them, we know, began by admitting the right of secession, and opposing measures of war to preserve the Union. Their present action indicates a purpose to return to that position. We do not believe the people share their sentiments or will countenance their designs. We feel quite certain the Senate will reject the resolution of the House—that the electoral vote of Tennessee will be counted, and that ANDREW JOHNSON will enter upon the duties of his office as Vice-President of the United States, in spite alike of Secessionists at the South and Anti-Unionists in the Northern States.

The Pacific Pirates Again.

It is always an ungracious task for a great Power to assert its rights against a weaker neighbor. The stronger party, whether the quarrel be of personal, social or national significance, is invariably expected to "yield," not on grounds of right, but on some ill-defined principle of chivalry. We Americans have been doing this sort of thing of late to an extent which barely comes within the boundaries of prudence.

Here we have the Pacific pirates looming into offensive notice again to-day, when, by a short and summary process, they might have been all disposed of with a few yards of hemp four months ago. Admiral PEARSON, it will be remembered, in making his disposition of the pirates who had boarded the steamer *Salvador* for the purpose of capturing her, requested permission of the President of the State of Panama to transport the prisoners overland to the Atlantic coast. President CALANCHA affected the belief that his powers as a representative member of the Colombian Confederation did not authorize him to grant the favor asked, and the Admiral with great good sense decided not to violate even the assumed rights of a petty neutral for any temporary gain in the way of popularity. The objection raised by M. CALANCHA was held to be valid; and most of the *Salvador* pirates, at great inconvenience, were sent to San Francisco. Two of the gang, however, that had boarded the steamer *Guatemala*, two weeks previous to the sailing of the *Salvador*, escaped capture, got ashore at La Libertad, (in the Republic of San Salvador,) were there arrested by order of the Commander of the port, and—as we had supposed—were to be delivered up to justice on the requisition of the United States authorities. From the latest news, however, it appears that the pirates in question, have not only not been surrendered, but by a decision of the highest local tribunal they have been set at liberty unconditionally, the court holding that there is no municipal statute under which they can be punished.

There is nothing very aggravating, perhaps, in all this. We have to take the same sort of honest neutrality at the hands of European Governments every day, and it is perhaps needless either to get angry or to come to an open quarrel with the picayune Republic of San Salvador. The latter makes but a small attempt in its way to emulate the practice and follow the maxims of other Powers that find piracy or privateering to their account for the time, and desire to go to the extreme length of their tether in covert acts of hostility to the United States.

It would be a comparatively easy matter for Admiral PEARSON to retaliate for this act of ill-concealed hostility. Even with the small naval force now at his command he might inflict on the Government of San Salvador a chastisement which would be remembered for generations. Were his commission, like Admiral PINZON'S, dated at Madrid, and were his Government as ill-disposed toward the Central and South American Republics as are the Governments of Western Europe, this sort of chastisement would be meted out with no unnecessary delay. As it is, we shall probably be content with intimating to the Government of San Salvador that we expect better treatment in future.

We ought all to be, meanwhile, profoundly grateful to Admiral PEARSON that he refuses to get into a squabble with these people of Central America. They will, by-and-by, we fancy, come to see things in a different light.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The prospects for the coming season are extremely good; a large number of the best boxes and seats have been disposed of for the series of twenty-four performances, and for the opening night, on Thursday next, there is already a rush. Mr. MAretzek is determined not to lose time. To-day the last performance takes place in Boston, and to-morrow the first is given in New-York. In the first named city "Don Sebastian" was played five times, "Fra Diavolo" four times, and "Don Giovanni," "Martha," "Faust" and "Ernani" twice each. It is curious to observe how completely—for the time being, at least—"Don Sebastian" has killed GOUNOD'S famous work.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—The indefatigable proprietor of this establishment has just purchased a new sensational, local and moral drama, by Miss LAURA KEENE, for which he has paid the liberal sum of one thousand dollars. It has already been placed in preparation, and will be produced as early as possible.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Mr. CHARLES WALCOT, an actor whose merits have often been recorded in these columns, will be the recipient of a farewell benefit at this house, to night. The play is "Everybody's Friend."

FROM SAVANNAH.

The Cotton Fleet Prepared to Sail.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SAVANNAH, GA., Tuesday, Jan. 24, 1865.

The cotton fleet is about ready for sea. The revenue steamer *Kewanee*, Capt. PEASE, is lying off the city ready to convoy the fleet to New-York. All the vessels have to clear at Port Royal, which causes some delay. The river is now clear, and one large ship came up yesterday.

We have received some 240 patients this week, including a number of wounded officers from Fort Fisher. Gens. CURTIS and PENNYPACKER are here, and are doing very well. Only a few of the Fort Fisher wounded have died. Most of them are able to go out for their meals.

"New Camp" (Division No. 2) has been recently refitted up and much improved. Floors have been put in the tents, a guard placed round it, with lamps hung upon posts, giving it, at night, a handsome appearance. It contains about 1,000 colored patients, all dwelling in comfortable tents with stoves. Owing to the ice in the bay, our Northern mail has been very irregular for several days. To be without it, is a great deprivation. We are now having a very "cold snap." Last night was the coldest of the season. The ice in my wash-bowl this morning was nearly half an inch thick.

THE CAPTURED COTTON OF SAVANNAH.—Three of the four vessels laden with cotton which were to sail from Savannah for this port last week have been detained by order of Collector DRAPER, cotton agent. It is now announced that ten or twelve vessels will soon sail for this city, in fleet, under convoy of gunboats, and will bring to this city about four thousand bales of cotton. It is expected that Mr. DRAPER will shortly conclude his arrangements for the shipment of all the cotton at Savannah, and that he will soon return to this city.

OUR ALBANY CORRESPONDENCE.

Passage of the Bounty Bill by the Senate—What will be done in the Assembly.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 31, 1865.

The Senate passed this morning the bounty bill which it has required so much time to perfect. The bill has not been materially changed in its main features since it was first presented to the Senate. It still provides to pay State bounties of $300, $400 and $600 to one, two and three years men, and provides for creating a State debt, if the people approve. In applying bounties to credits under the last call, it provides that any excess or surplus recognized under this call shall be taken into the account. The bill received seventeen affirmative votes—just the number required for its passage. Senators ALLABEN, BEACH, CHRISTIE, MURPHY and SHAFER were the Senators recorded as opposing its passage. Senator SMITH, who has usually been reckoned with the above Senators in matters of political character, in this matter differed from them, and voted in favor of the passage of the bill. Senator LAIMBEER seemed divided between his desire to serve his constituents and to do that which his judgment decided was best for the State at large. Previous to the passage of the bill he made an effort to have New-York County excepted from its provisions. Failing in this, he at first responded in the negative on the question of passing the bill, but subsequently changed his vote, thereby making up the number required. As the bill restricting local bounties, which was passed by the Assembly on Friday last, is in substance only a part of this general bounty bill, which has now passed the Senate, the next action upon this subject will probably be on the part of the Assembly. Mr. REED, of New-York, introduced, by unanimous consent, this morning, without previous notice, a bill to authorize the Board of Supervisors of New-York County to raise money to encourage enlistments and to pay bounties to volunteers. On his suggestion, this bill was referred to a Select Committee of three, not yet appointed.

Both Houses have spent to-day mostly in considering local bills, and have hardly got to work again after their day's recess.

The Terminus of the Hudson River Railroad—Opinion of the Attorney-General.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 31.

In answer to the resolution of inquiry offered in the Senate, by Senator FIELD, the Attorney-General will report that the Hudson River Railroad Company must receive and deliver passengers and baggage at Chambers-street, New-York, without the extra charge of five cents from Twenty-ninth-street down. In other words, he decides that the terminus of the road is at Chambers-street.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 31.

A bill was reported to incorporate the New-York and Union Yacht Club.

Bills were noticed to incorporate the State Temperance Society; and for the construction of a pier in the North River, New-York.

Bills were introduced to regulate the fees of physicians and surgeons in certain cases; and authorizing the Supervisors of New York to raise money to pay such bounty to volunteers as they may deem proper.

Bills were passed amending the charter of the German Savings Bank; changing the name of More's Patent Fire-arms' Company.

The State Bounty Bill, which provides a State bounty of $300, $400 and $600 for one, two and three years' men, prohibits all local bounties, and authorizes the creation of a debt of $30,000,000 for the purpose, was also passed.

A bill was also passed appropriating $200,000 for the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers of this State in the service of the United States.

Bills were ordered to a third reading providing for the appointment of five commissioners of appeals; and amending the charter of the Brooklyn Mercantile Library Association.

In the Senate, under the order of the third reading of bills, the bill to enable the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company to hold real estate in the City of New-York for office purposes, was commenced, when

Mr. FOLGER moved that it be laid aside. This, he said, is a foreign coal company asking a favor of this State. If he was correctly informed, and he wished time to verify or disprove the data furnished him, it was a company doing much and more than any other company to keep up the present coal monopoly, and to oppress the people of this State with exorbitant prices. If his information was true legislation was needed; if legislation is practicable. If legislation is not practicable in that direction, at least facilities for injuring our people may be denied. In a day or two he hoped to be able to show his reason for the motion, or to abandon it.

The motion prevailed.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 31.

Mr. REED introduced a bill to authorize the Board of Supervisors of New-York to provide means to encourage enlistments and pay bounties to volunteers. The bill was referred to the following special committee: Messrs. REED, BEMIS and INGRAHAM.

Bills were ordered to a third reading to amend the charter of the Washington Insurance Company of New-York; to increase the compensation of Supervisors to $3 per day; to legalize the ordinance of the Board of Supervisors of New-York, passed June 23, 1864, relative to bounties; in relation to common schools in the City of New-York.

Mr. VAN BUREN reported a bill for the better protection of seamen in the port of New-York.

Adjourned.

NEW-JERSEY.

Camden and Amboy—The Late Mr. Dayton.

TRENTON, N. J., Tuesday, Jan. 31.

The Peoples Convention, opposed to any extension of the monopoly privileges of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, will meet here to-morrow.

In the Senate, to-day, Hon. Mr. SCOVILLE presented a series of resolutions, referring to the patriotism and eminent public services of the late Hon. WILLIAM L. DAYTON; his high distinction as a lawyer, and his noble stand in favor of his country, by which he defeated the dangerous policy of the Court of France. They conclude as follows: Our grief is solaced by the promise of the continued influence of his fidelity to principle. His memory will ever live in the homes and hearts of the American people.

Thursday is set apart for the consideration of these resolutions.

The United States Christian Commission.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Jan. 31.

The Academy of Music was filled to overflowing to-night, in commemoration of the third anniversary of the United States Christian Commission. Thousands were unable to obtain admission. GEORGE H. STUART, President of the Commission, presided. A statement of the work of the Commission for the past year was made by C. DEMOND, of Boston. It appears that the commission has received $2,882,347, and on Jan. 1 there was $5,420 in the treasury of the central office.

Addresses were made by Gen. FISK, Rev. B. W. CHIDLAW, A. D. RICHARDSON, of the New-York *Tribune*; Rev. Dr. NEWTON, JOSEPH STORY, of Boston, and others. Much enthusiasm prevailed, and the meeting continued to a late hour.

Another Accident on the Hudson River Railroad—Five Cars Smashed—One Person Injured.

An accident occurred on the Hudson River Railroad yesterday (Tuesday) afternoon. The 4 P. M. train, from Albany, for this city, ran off the track two miles above Hamburgh, owing to the breaking of an axle of one of the cars. Five cars were smashed, but only one person (SAMUEL SIMMONS, a brakeman,) was hurt, and he was dangerously injured.

From Chattanooga.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Monday, Jan. 30.

Col. SALM SALM, of the Sixty-eighth New-York Infantry, in command of his regiment, and a portion of the Eighteenth Colored regiment, has returned to Bridgeport, from an expedition on Town Creek, twelve miles from Ramon Landing, where he surprised a guerrilla band, killing and wounding eight and capturing four, with thirty-three horses and their equipments. Lieut. MORTON, of the Eighteenth Colored regiment, was killed, the only loss sustained by SALM SALM.

The guerrillas at Athens yesterday captured and murdered Major DEVINS, of the Tennessee loyal troops. They also captured Major MCGOUGHEY, of McMinn County.

Col. GROSVENOR, of Gen. STEADMAN'S command, has driven the guerrillas out of the county.

THE MORAL AND SOCIAL ASPECTS OF THE WAR IN THE SOUTH.

The Southern People Unwilling to Fight Longer—Richmond Evidence of This—The South Getting Rid of Delusions—Character of Davis—No Use in Peace Negotiations—States Must Return, or there will be Universal Confiscation.

THE BEECHES, Monday, Jan. 16, 1865.

The great fact in the present condition of the South is a moral fact, *that the people of the South are unwilling to continue the war any longer.* It is true the rebel Congress declare unanimously that they are for war till they get independence, and every rebel newspaper denounces "the Yankees" as much as ever; and Mr. DAVIS talks as absurdly as ever, and Gen. P. T. G. BEAUREGARD boasts and brags as much as ever. But all this deceives nobody accustomed to observe mankind, any more than the ostrich deceives by hiding its head under its wings.

The very language of the rebel Congress, the rebel newspapers and the rebel President, when read by the light of common sense, affirms pointedly the fact of popular dissatisfaction with the war, and the utter unwillingness of the great body of the Southern people to continue it. The Richmond papers, edited at the very centre of the rebellion, and with all the information the rebel Government has, are constantly harping on three ideas; one to put down the Peace party; another to prove they have great bodies of able-bodied men not called; and the last, that the war has been mismanaged by DAVIS. Now, this proves the reality of the facts in which they originate. Men do not combat hobgoblins in these days. The spirits which trouble the Richmond traitors are realities. The popular tendency in North Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama, to get out of the rebel Confederacy is strong and open. In regard to their men, the march of SHERMAN's army through Georgia, and the retreat of HOOD's broken forces demonstrate, (as I have remarked in a former letter,) one of two things, either that the Confederacy has not the men they need, or they are unwilling. Both are true. Of the real fighters, able-bodied and willing, the South is exhausted. It is useless to deny that fact.

HOOD advanced two hundred miles without getting more than five thousand men, and they were all forced into his army; and now he has retreated from Middle Tennessee into Mississippi, through a comparatively populous country, without being able to recruit his army. On the other hand, there are a large number of men remaining in the South, partly refugees and deserters, partly wounded and sick men, partly old men, partly men necessarily exempt; but none of them willing to fight again. Had the population of Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee been willing to fight for the Richmond usurpers, HOOD's army would have been over one hundred thousand men. That it is not, is simply owing to the unwillingness of the people to fight any longer. Of course they cannot say this; they cannot even manifest in any way, except this single one of inertness. In war, a war of revolution, this *vis inertia* is a tremendous power. The Richmond papers, in their desperation, say that any man who utters peace there ought to be instantly hung. That will do very well in Richmond, but it will not affect the country people in the least.

The South went into the war in a state of moral insanity, and from that they are now slowly emerging to a consciousness of truth. No people were ever so bewildered and deluded, except the French, in the horrible atrocities of their revolution. They were deluded about cotton, deluded about slavery, deluded about State sovereignty, deluded about their military power, and deluded with their extreme vanity. From nearly all these they are now awaked. Cotton was a broken reed, slavery a folly as well as a crime, and State sovereignty the wildest of all humbugs. But their military power remained longer, and had better foundation than their other dreams. The Southern people are a military people. All slaveholding communities are. Slavery exists only by force. War is its origin. To maintain it, a slaveholding community must maintain a martial spirit. Kentucky, Tennessee and Mississippi had the spirit of the frontier hunters. South Carolina lived in the Homeric ages, and Virginia talked of the noble Cavaliers in the time of the STUARTS. There was much courage, a real dash of spirit, and over it all a vaulting, highfaluting style of boast and brag, which left us poor Yankees in doubt whether they were not like the Chevalier BAYARD or the Knight of La Mancha. The South was really a military country. It has fought long and bravely. But the dream of superiority to the Yankees is gone. It is buried in many a battle-field. We hear them yet talk of their wonderful victories, but these victories have bitter fruit. They have been driven from half their country, deprived of the Mississippi, besieged in Richmond, cut in two from the Ohio to the Atlantic, and are now bewailing themselves over their military mismanagement!

What else could they expect from DAVIS? He is just as good a military man as they had any right to expect. He is, indeed, a shallow military man; but was he ever anything else but shallow? Was he not the advocate of repudiation in Mississippi? Has he not been the leader of the States' Rights Democracy of the South? And how much abler, and stronger, and better, are the BELLS, and LEES, and STEPHENSES, who, opposed to his political doctrines, and knowing his moral corruption, yet upheld his cause, embraced his political heresies, and gave him dictatorial power? And what a bed they have made for themselves! A failing cause, a ruined people, an eternal infamy! So much for the Richmond ideas and their disclaimers. What can LEE do for them as dictator? Can he recruit armies from a ruined country and an unwilling people? Can he inspire the depraved crew at Richmond with sense, decency, honor or capacity? Can he renew a desolated country? Can he force an unwilling people to fight? Can he restore New-Orleans, Memphis, Nashville, Chattanooga and Savannah? Can he do anything, unless to prolong the war a few months, to restore the rebel States to their former position?

Now, let us look to our past, in this matter, and take care we do not make a mistake by relaxing our efforts, on account of this moral and social disruption. We must *not presume upon it.* We must remember that the military force is *still in power* in a portion of the South; and while it is, it will force the people, as far as it can reach them, to submit to the Richmond despotism. We must pursue their armies, and destroy them. Till then, all these peace-talking errands are mere play; doing more mischief, than good. Neither DAVIS or LINCOLN have any right to treat for peace; and what good can any talking do—any more than the idle gossip of the streets? How was the war made? It was made by the *secession* of States, and the *insurrection* of the people. Peace can only be made by the return of the States and the submission of the people. There is no Government, no State, no law can give them any other terms. They understand this perfectly in the South; and hence they say correctly that to propose peace is to propose submission. They understand, as well as I do, that if they cannot achieve independence, they must either *submit* or be *destroyed.* Hence, they will not submit while there is any hope remaining. But the *States,* (such as Georgia, Alabama, and North Carolina,) may repeal their secession ordinances, and come back as States. For this there is a motive which may not influence the Richmond leaders, but will influence the people. If they come back as *States* they will preserve their individual and municipal property. But if they persist till their military force is utterly destroyed, there may be a destruction they little dream of. The laws of war may be carried to their ultimate execution. The lands, houses, and cattle of the South may be confiscated. Military colonies will be established; and in a word the whole society, means and rights be destroyed, and the country delivered over to a new population. *That* is possible. By submission now their political rights will be restored, their personal property respected, and they will have their capital and industry to recommence their career and renew their prosperity. But if they persist in war, total ruin awaits them. Their call upon negroes and Europe, is like the call of Glendower upon the spirits of the vasty deep. They will not come at their call.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

From Hilton Head.

The Port Royal *New South,* of the 23d inst., has been received.

The occupation of Salkehatchie by our troops is confirmed. The rebels evacuated that position on the approach of the advance of our forces, and retreated to Ashepoo, where it is thought they will make a stand.

The brig *Waltham,* Capt. WYLIE, which arrived at Port Royal on the 15th inst., reports taking from the brig *Experiment,* of New-York, the Captain and crew, in lat. 36° 39' and lon. 65° W. The brig was in a sinking condition. The names of those rescued are as follows: Captain, Wm. G. Treworgy; mate, Wm. Oak; second mate, Wm. Judson; cook, Oscar Googins; seamen, Josiah Davis, Theo. Bronson, Jefferson, Fulington, Loranzo Jordan. The Captain of the *Waltham* reports bad weather, and could not get water from below, and consequently ran short for several days. The *Waltham* started her cutwater, which caused her to leak badly.

The arrival of a portion of the fleet formerly with Admiral PORTER in Charleston harbor is noticed, and the naval movements in that quarter were giving the enemy no small amount of uneasiness.

Heavy fogs had prevailed at Port Royal.

The new gunboat *Savannah* had arrived at Hilton Head.

Affairs in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Jan. 31.

The *Journal* is now informed that the suspected murder of fourteen discharged soldiers on Saturday, at Bloomfield, was incorrect.

IKE LUDWIG, a notorious guerrilla, was caught and executed that day by Capt. TERRELL, of the Union Guards. In the afternoon Capt. TERRELL had a fight with Capt. COLTER's guerrillas, several miles from Bloomfield, repulsing them and dangerously wounded COLTER. BERRY undoubtedly is dead.

Movements of Mrs. H. S. Foote.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Tuesday, Jan. 31.

Mrs. H. S. FOOTE, wife of the rebel Senator, arrived here last evening.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 31, 1865.

A note from Alexandria says Ex-Gov. FOOTE was opposite Point of Rocks on Saturday, intending to cross the Potomac at Berlin.

Lecture by Henry Ward Beecher.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Jan. 31.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER delivered a lecture to-night at the Maryland Institute, in aid of the fund for the moral and educational improvement of the colored people. The immense hall was densely packed. There was great enthusiasm.

Chief Justice CHASE and Secretary STANTON came up from Washington to attend the lecture.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Jan. 30.

The Pacific mail steamship *Golden Age* arrived yesterday, with the passengers and mails which left New-York on the 3d inst.

Arrived 29th, ships *Fire Queen,* from Glasgow, BLACKBURN, Liverpool. Sailed, ship *Mary Ogden,* Boston.

The French Designs.

At the Paris Bourse, Jan. 16, there was (says the *Bulletin de la Bourse*) a report, coming from *L'Independence,* of a speedy cession of Sonora to France. "He also speaks of Sonora," adds the paper, "speaks of mines of gold and silver."

The Mexican loan *was very much agitated,* at 55½ @54⅞; 54⅝ asked.

The *Mesager* (New-York) has the following from a correspondent:

[Extract.]

"In a short visit that I made to Washington last week, I found out that for some time back, the *cartons* of the French Legation contained the intelligence of the cession of certain provinces of Mexico to France. Now, the *Courier* has, in the course of this week, twice denied that the report of the concession was correct."

Boston Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 31.

The following is a statement of the condition of the Boston Banks for the week:

Capital stock	$15,850,000
Loans and discounts	33,026,000
Specie	26,596,000
Due from other banks	5,649,600
Due to other banks	2,703,800
Deposits	16,353,000
Circulation	6,793,000

Cotton for Cincinnati.

CAIRO, Tuesday, Jan. 31.

Over a thousand bales of cotton arrived to-day from Memphis for Cincinnati.

Capt. Boggs, U. S. N.

PRESENTATION OF A TESTIMONIAL BY THE NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

In accordance with resolutions adopted at its last session by the New-Jersey Legislature, Gov. PARKER recently caused to be purchased in Europe a magnificent sword, which he has just transmitted to Capt. BOGGS. In a letter accompanying it the Governor says:

"I cannot refrain from expressing my admiration of your heroic conduct in that memorable battle, which resulted in the fall of the City of New-Orleans.

With your frail wooden steamer you destroyed five of the enemy's squadron, your own disabled vessel going down at the close of the action, with the flag defiantly at the masthead, and delivering her broadsides until her decks sunk beneath the waves.

No greater achievement adorns the page of history, and it places your name by the side of those departed heroes, BAINBRIDGE, LAWRENCE, and SOMERS, whom New-Jersey in other days gave to the country, and whose fame is the common heritage of the nation."

In his reply, Capt. BOGGS says: "Whatever credit may be awarded me for my conduct on that occasion, should be shared with the noble officers and brave men who, with eager pride, both risked and gave their lives in defence of our glorious country and her flag, and who, if occasion offered, would do so again. Nor can I refrain in terms of love and respect to speak of Vice-Admiral FARRAGUT, (our "Old Salamander,") to whom belongs the peculiar honor of having restored to his country the free navigation of the Mississippi, the City of New-Orleans, and harbor of Mobile. Long may he live to enjoy, not only well-earned renown, but substantial favors also from his admiring countrymen."

"Galvanized Yankees."

By their inhuman treatment, the rebels some time ago induced several hundred of our prisoners, mostly Irishmen, to take the oath of allegiance to the Confederacy, and join the rebel army. Their experience with them is thus described by the Columbia *South Carolinian:*

"An eye-witness furnishes a statement of the conduct of a battalion of Yankees who had entered the Confederate service, and were placed under the command of Lieut.-Col. J. HAMPTON BROOKS, which demonstrates that these men should not be trusted. It will not do to place the lives of good officers in jeopardy through the treachery of such rascals.

For some time after going to the front, the conduct of the command was generally good. They were several times under the fire of sharpshooters, and one was wounded. They were generally steady on duty. On or about the 15th inst., when encamped within about 700 yards of the enemy's outposts, SHERMAN sent a secret emissary, promising amnesty if they immediately joined him, and great severity if they did not and they should fall into his hands. The battalion, with a few exceptions, immediately decided upon going over to the enemy, and upon capturing, or, if necessary, killing their officers. This, which was to be done at a concerted signal, was discovered in time. Seven of their number were shot on the spot, and the remainder were remanded to the Federal prison.

Thus ends the experiment of BROOKS's battalion. The officer commanding was selected without his knowledge or solicitation, for his high soldier-like qualifications, and the commanders of companies for their experience in the regular service. The material of the command seemed good and their disposition equally so. It probably was, until exposed to temptation, when it experienced that fluctuation of feeling to which such commands are peculiarly liable. The experiment seems to have been fairly tried, and the test in all respects a fair one."

Evening Exchange.

$90,000	Am. Gold	202¼	100	Mich. Cen. R.	108⅛
45,000	do	202⅛	200	Ill. Cen. R. ...s3	115
80,000	do	202⅞	100	Chi. & R. I. R.	90⅛
10,000	Ohio & M. C.	27	100	do	90⅜
10,000	do	26⅞	100	do	90¼
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	103¼	100	do	90⅛
500	Erie Railway	69¾	100	do ...s3	90
300	do ...s3	69¾	200	Chi. & N. W.	32¼
500	do	69⅝	100	do ...s3	32⅜
100	Hudson R. R.	102⅛	100	do	32⅜
100	do	102⅜	100	C. & N. W. Pr.	61¼
100	do	102¼	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	90⅛
200	do	102	100	Canton Co.	20
400	Reading R.	103¼	100	Cumb. Coal	45⅛
200	do ...s3	103¼	100	do	45¼
100	M. S. & N. I.	64	50	do	45
200	do	63⅞	200	Mariposa Min.	10⅛
300	do ...s3	63⅞	100	do	10⅝

Stocks rallied after the close. Gold sold up to 203¼, at which it stood at the close of the report.

Participation.

MARKET INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 37 Wall-st.
NOT IN "THE RING,"

or any combination to coerce parties in their business, but with

RATES AND RULES FREE,
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respectable parties on fair and reasonable terms.

When Brokers, under the restrictions of "THE RING," decline to bring in risks, the commissions will be conceded to the insured.

ASHER TAYLOR, President.
H. P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap,** in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials,** is **mild and emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented,** and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

Brant's Indian Pulmonary Balsam—THE BEST REMEDY EXTANT FOR THE CURE OF COUGHS, COLDS, CONSUMPTION, and all diseases of the throat and lungs. Has been used for twenty-five years, and during all that time been highly approved, producing wonderful cures, as can be seen by the many certificates in "Brant's Magazine."

BRANT'S INDIAN PURIFYING EXTRACT,
THE MOST CERTAIN PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD EVER PRODUCED. It is purely a vegetable alterative, and permanently cures scrofula, fever sores, erysipelas, salt rheum, rheumatism, pimples and blothes on the face, cancer and cancerous ulcers, dyspepsia, and all other diseases arising from impuritie of the blood. For sale by all druggists.

See "Brant's Magazine" for important testimonials of cures. Furnished gratuitously by druggists.

DIXON, CLARKS & HALLETT,
Proprietors, No. 149 Chambers-st.

"A Word before is Worth Two After," we are told, and it is no less true that one dose of a preventive is worth many taken for the purpose of effecting a cure. By invigorating the digestion and regulating the secretions and the circulation with HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, you enable the system to repel the approaches of disease, and have the same advantage over all atmospheric influences injurious to the health, that a man clad in mail of proof would have in actual combat.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
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Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

A Card.
THE METROPOLITAN BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM,
No. 575 Broadway.

E. A. Brooks, having sold his store and stock of goods in Fulton-st., will continue to carry on his business as heretofore at his old and commodious establishment in Broadway, where he is now prepared to offer for the inspection of his patrons the most beautiful assortment of boots, shoes, gaiters, slippers and overshoes to be found in the city. His stock of goods comprises every variety of style for ladies, gents, misses, boys and children. Special attention is called to his collection of men's, boys' and youths' water-proof boots, so necessary at this season of the year. The public are invited to call and examine, at No. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

The Soldier's True Friend.—For over forty years Dr. Holloway has been supplying all the armies of Europe with his PILLS AND OINTMENT, they having proved themselves the only medicines able to cure the worst cases of Dysentery, Scurvy, Sores, Wounds and Bruises. Every knapsack should contain them. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug-store in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons make. 35 cents, 88 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Defiance Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes.—Also, Sideboard and Parlor Safes for Silver Plate, &c. At No. 63 Murray-st., corner College-place.
ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Marvin's New Patent.
Alum and dry plaster fire and burglar silver-plate safes, highly ornamental and warranted perfectly dry. Also, a large assortment of bankers' and merchants' safes. MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.

Gents' Dress and Soft Hats.
All the newest styles, at
J. R. TERRY'S, No. 409 Broadway.

Second-Hand Safes.
In large numbers, of our own and others make, taken in exchange for our new patent Alum and Dry Plaster Safes. For sale low. MARVIN & Co., No. 265 B'way.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES, No. 625 Broadway. See WHEELER & WILSON'S BUTTON-HOLE MACHINE.

Furs at a Great Reduction.
The lowest, finest and richest stock in the city.
J. R. TERRY, No. 409 Broadway.

Family sewing of every description beautifully done on the Grover & Baker sewing machine, at No. 935 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts.

Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus,
BAKER, SMITH & CO., No. 182 Centre-st.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents.—Black or Brown. Reliable. Depot, No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all Druggists.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure, Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters bandages, silks elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Hats.
All the latest styles closing out at half price.
J. R. TERRY, No. 409 Broadway.

Dyspepsia Tablets Cure Indigestion, Heart-burn, &c. 50 cents per box. Prepared by S. G. Welling, No. 571 Broadway. Sold by Druggists.

Because a Person has a Bad Cough it should not be inferred that consumption has set in, yet no one, (with rare exceptions,) can have consumption without a cough, sooner or later. Where a predisposition to pulmonary disease exists, a cough, if left to itself, strains and racks the lungs and wastes the general strength, and soon establishes an incurable complaint. In all cases, then, it is the safer plan to get rid of a cough, cold or hoarseness without delay, and for this purpose no remedy acts more promptly or surely, or with more benefit to the organs of the chest, than Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT; an article scientifically compounded from carefully-selected drugs, and which, on trial, will always be found worthy of its world-wide reputation.

Finkle & Lyon's New Patent Rotary Feed Sewing Machines. Foreign agents wanted. 538 Broadway.

Knitting Machines—For Plain or Fancy Knitting; different sizes and gauges; the best in use. DALTON KNITTING MACHINE CO., 537 Broadway.

Hats and Furs.
Closing out sale of Winter Stock.
J. R. TERRY, No. 409 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch and lock-stitch sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

MARRIED.

ELLIS—PATTERSON.—On Monday, Jan. 30, at Zion Church, in this city, by Right Rev. Horatio Southgate, D. D., THOMAS P. ELLIS and EMILY W. PATTERSON, eldest daughter of John S. Patterson, Esq. No cards.

GIDDINGS—WELLING.—On Tuesday, Jan. 31, at St. Peter's Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., by Rev. John A. Paddock, Mr. SILAS M. GIDDINGS and Miss A. M. WELLING, daughter of James Welling, Esq., of Astoria, Long Island, N. Y. No cards.

DIED.

ANDREWS.—LILLIE, the infant child of Thomas and Mary Elizabeth Andrews, at West End, N. J., aged 4 months and 23 days.

Funeral at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

BOWEN.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 30, CLARA JANE, the beloved wife of J. M. Bowen, and adopted daughter of Alfred Hansbergh, in the 31st year of her age, of consumption.

The relatives and friends of both families are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at her late residence, No. 71 Willoughby-st., corner of Bridge, on Wednesday, at 2 P. M.

BOWNE.—At his residence, in Southfield, Staten Island, on Tuesday, Jan. 31, ANDREW BOWNE, in the 76th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of his son, Obadiah Bowne, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, on Friday, Feb. 3, at 1 o'clock P. M., from St. Andrew's Church, Richmond, S. I. Carriages will be in waiting at Vanderbilt's Landing on the arrival of the 11 A. M. boat from New-York.

DRAKE.—In this city, on Tuesday, Jan. 31, at his residence, No. 253 7th-st., CHARLES DRAKE, in the 64th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

INSKIP.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Jan. 29, MARTHA S. INSKIP, in the 73d year of her age.

Her friends, and the friends of her son, Rev. J. S. Inskip, are invited to attend her funeral, from the Gothic M. E. Church, corner of Grand and Ewen sts., Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday, Feb. 2, at 1 o'clock P. M.

GROSJEAN.—On Monday, Jan. 30, CHARLES GROSJEAN, aged 50 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, from his late residence, at Greenpoint, on Thursday, Feb. 2, at 11 A. M., without further invitation.

KNIGHT.—At East Corinth, Vt., on Thursday, Jan. 26, very suddenly, of inflammation of the brain, WILLIE, son of Capt. H. and Fanny E. Knight, aged 5 years and 7 months.

LAWRENCE.—In Patterson, Putnam County, N. Y., on Monday, Jan. 30, JOHN B. LAWRENCE, formerly of this city, lately of Armenia, in the 38th year of his age.

Funeral services at his late residence, in Patterson, on Thursday, Feb. 2. Harlem Railroad cars leave corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., at 8¼ o'clock.

LOSEE.—In Newtown, Sussex County, N. J., on Sunday, Jan. 29, MARY LOUISA LOSEE, beloved wife of J. C. Losee, and daughter of P. A. and J. A. Decevee, aged 26 years, 8 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the Methodist Protestant Church, Grand-st., near 5th, Williamsburgh, L. I.

MORRISON.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 30, WILLIAM MORRISON, a native of Paisley, Scotland, in the 56th year of his age.

The friends of the family, members of City Lodge, I. O. O. F., and members of Mount Zion Encampment, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) Feb. 1, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, 18th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., South Brooklyn.

Auburn, N. Y., and Columbus, Ohio, papers please copy.

SENDERLING.—On Monday, Jan. 30, at Johnstown, N. Y., at the residence of his grand parents, DANIEL G. E. SENDERLING, only child of Dr. Philip M. and Charity E. Senderling, in the 4th year of his age.

The remains will be conveyed to English Neighborhood, N. J., for interment, from the residence of his uncle, No. 136 Mercer-st., Jersey City, on Thursday, Feb. 2, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

STRIKER.—On Sunday, Jan. 29, at the residence of his father, of apoplexy, GEORGE H. STRIKER, son of Gen. Garrit H. Striker.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Feb. 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the foot of Striker's-lane, between West 52d and 53d sts.

TODD.—At Pittsfield, Mass., on Monday, Jan. 30, MARY B., eldest daughter of Rev. John Todd, D. D., of Pittsfield.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A MARRIAGE OF MYSTERY;
OR,
THE LOST BRIDE.

By LADY CLARA CAVENDISH,
Author of "The Woman of the World," "Lisa; or, the Mesmerist's Victim," "The Divorce," "Margaret, Marchioness of Miniver," &c., &c.

PRICE, FIFTY CENTS.

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FREDERIC A. BRADY, Publisher,
No. 22 Ann-st., New-York.

NARRATIVE OF THE CAMPAIGN
IN THE
VALLEY OF THE SHENANDOAH, IN 1861.

By ROBERT PATTERSON, late Major-General of Volunteers. 1 vol, 8mo. Cloth $1. Paper 50 cents. For sale by D. VAN NOSTRAND, No. 192 Broadway.

THE "TIMES" REVIEW OF McCLELLAN
BY WILLIAM SWINTON.
PRICE 15 CENTS.

A few copies of this valuable document, which has attracted so much attention, are for sale at the TIMES Office. Sent by mail, postage free, on receipt of 15 cents.

ESTABLISHED 1809.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
Manufacturers of
SOAP AND CANDLES.
Pearl Mottled Best Family, Genuine Castile, Toilet and other soaps constantly on hand.
Store No. 211 Washington-st.; Factory No. 440 West-st.

SCROFULA, CONSUMPTION, CATARRH, &c.—William R. Prince, Flushing, New-York, offers Treatise on Nature's Remedials from Plants, which cure the above, and Liver, Kidney, Throat, Nervous, Rheumatic, Seminal, Urinary, and Female Diseases, Cancer, Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Diptheria, Asthma, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Piles, Diabetes, Bronchitis, Tumors and Mercurial Diseases. Price 10 cents and stamp mailed.

LYONS' PREMIUM CALORIC-PRESSED RYE COFFEE.
Recommended by all the best physicians in the city. Manufactured at No. 148 Chatham-st., New-York. For sale, wholesale and retail.

IF YOU WANT TO BE CURED OF L. Y. D. S. SCROFULA,

Spring is the time to use DR. LEATHE'S
YELLOW DOCK SYRUP,

Which purifies the blood, invigorates the body, gives tone to the nerves, strength to the muscles, and health to every channel, joint and limb.
$1 50 per bottle, [which often cures.]
Depot No. 146 Chatham-st. Sold No. 502 Grand-st.
Ask for LEATHE'S YELLOW DOCK SYRUP. Take no other. Established 1848. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA cleanses and renovates the blood, instils the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors that make disease.

NOT A FEW OF THE WORST DISORDERS that afflict mankind arise from corruptions of the blood. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA is a remedy of the utmost value.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID for OLD NEWSPAPERS, PAMPHLETS, BOOKS and WASTE PAPER of every description.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 25 Ann-st.,
One door west of Nassau-st.

TO PURIFY, ENRICH THE BLOOD, AND beautify the complexion, use HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. One bottle equals in strength one gallon of the Syrup or Decoction.

WHY INJURE THE COMPLEXION BY powders and washes which choke or fill up the pores of the skin, and in a short time leave it harsh and dry? It is in the blood, and if you want smooth and soft skin use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA. It gives a brilliancy to the complexion.

A CLEAR, SMOOTH SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL complexion follows the use of HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. It removes black spots, pimples and all eruptions of the skin.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY—SEVENTY-FIVE PER CENT. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

MORE LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW
what people think of
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,
read the following extracts of letters received from all parts of the country:

State of New-York, County of New-York, to wit: EDWARD B. FOOTE, of the City of New-York, in the county aforesaid, being duly sworn, says: that the extracts of letters hereunto appended, commendatory of his work entitled *Medical Common Sense,* are genuine quotations from letters received by mail from the various counties named over each extract, which letters are now on file in his office; and further, that the said testimonials were written without his (the deponent's) invitation or solicitation, and that they are but a sample of those daily received by him from all parts of the country, and from people of all classes, embracing physicians, clergymen, lawyers, artists, &c., as well as those in the humblest positions in life; and further says not.
EDWARD B. FOOTE.

Sworn to before me, this 26th day of January, 1865.
WM. H. KEPP, Notary Public, Co. of New-York.

From a Lady in Floyd County, Ind.
"I have read your book, and like it extremely: think it rightly named, and that every mother who wishes to see her children in the enjoyment of good health should be its possessor."

From Dane County, Wis.
"I am highly pleased with its contents. It has been a great benefit to me and my family."

From a Lady in Oneida Co., N. Y.
"I think there is an uncommon amount of good sense in your views of diseases and remedies."

From One of New-York's Most Distinguished Authors.
"I have looked through the volume you so kindly sent to me, and have derived much instruction therefrom. It is full of wisdom, 'cut and dried.'
My nervous experience is exceedingly corroborative of much of it, and it comprises much that I had conjectured to be true."

From Middlesex Co., Mass.
"Permit me to say that, in my judgment, it is the best common sense that has come under my observation."

From one of the Board of Education in Chittenden County, Vt.
"The spirit moves me to consult the man who had nerve enough to write MEDICAL COMMON SENSE."

From Fairfield County, Conn.
"It has been with much interest I have perused your book entitled MEDICAL COMMON SENSE. I have read a great many medical works, but none so deep and rational as yours."

From Somerset County, Me.
"I consider a work of that kind as much required in a family as the Bible."

From St. Louis County, Mo.
"I last week bought your work, MEDICAL COMMON SENSE, and only regret I did not sooner come across it. Were we more conversant with ourselves and with your teachings, we doubtless would be spared much unhappiness."

From a Lady in Fairfield County, Conn.
"Next to the Bible, I wish that your work might be in the possession of every intelligent wife and mother in the world, and yet I will candidly own, when I first looked through it carelessly, I laid it down with a feeling of disgust. It needs not only to be read thoroughly but studied, to understand it aright."

From a Lady in New-York County, N. Y.
"I trust your work will do much to warn young persons against the temptations which early beset them. If I had not been fortunate enough to obtain it, I could not have known in time the consequences of the course which I pursued. Since reading it, I have been true to my purest instincts."

From Washington County, Vt.
"I like your book, MEDICAL COMMON SENSE, very much, and think you will receive orders from some to whom I have shown and recommended it. It ought to be in every family, and I shall do what I can to spread a knowledge of it."

From Chittenden County, Vt.
"I am much pleased with the book; it is bold, frank, and piquant."

From Monroe County, Mo.
"Your book is very much liked here by the people, and by doctors also. I could have sold mine many times if I would."

From a Lady in Cuyahoga County, O.
"After reading much of your work, I have come to the conclusion that it is not a fiction, but something that every family ought to have. I must say that I know more now than I ever did in my life before."

From Jefferson County, Mo.
"I find it the best medical book that I have ever read. I feel so happy when I read in your book that I forget all my troubles."

From Montgomery County, Penn.
"Your MEDICAL COMMON SENSE is certainly a remarkably good work. I wish it could find its way into every family throughout the length and breadth of the land. I know of no other book in the English language, save the Bible, that is better calculated to improve the condition of man and society, both morally and physically."

From Rockland County, N. Y.
"I think it contains a good deal more common sense than we are apt to find in medical works; and that if the author's skill as a practitioner is equal to his talents as a writer, he ought to be able to render the sick much assistance."

From Philadelphia County, Penn.
"I purchased your work, MEDICAL COMMON SENSE, in which I have become much interested, from its ready common-sense manner of treating diseases, the relations of married life, &c."

From Stark County, O.
"I could not give it up on any consideration if I could not get another copy."

From Washington County, N. Y.
"I own your MEDICAL COMMON SENSE, and am much pleased with your boldness in treating some subjects usually confined to medical books used by the profession. Why in the name of COMMON SENSE should not people be instructed in those things which are the most important to their health and happiness. I admire your moral courage and wish you success in your work of reform."

From Plymouth County, Massachusetts.
"We think there is much good sense in what you have written in your book called "MEDICAL COMMON SENSE."

From Suffolk Co., Mass.
"I have been reading and studying your MEDICAL COMMON SENSE, and I am pleased with your theory. If there is as much common sense in your practice, I would like your advice."

From a lady in Cuyahoga Co., Ohio.
"As I read your book, it seems as though you had pulled up by the roots all the trees of medical knowledge, which bore evil fruit, and cast them into the fire of electricity, and brought forth a 'Tree of Life,' the leaves of which shall be for the healing of the nations. I have got more sympathy, mentally, spiritually and physically, from your book, than I ever got from anything or anybody before. Don't write such books if you do not want to be troubled with dying women. I have read up from Jackson on the 'Hill Side' to Michelet on the 'Mountain Top,' but failed to find anything or anybody who could bring me beyond a *standing* position; there my case is stubborn as adamant. Since reading Dr. Foote on 'Electricity,' I have been wondering what that 'virtue' was that Christ felt going out of Him when the woman 'touched the hem of His garment.' What was it that 'troubled the waters of the 'Pool of Siloam?' May be there was more rational, tangible science employed in working those miracles than some theologians have 'ever dreamed of in their philosophy.' I feel perfect confidence, without reading half your blessed book. I believe it is the identical book for which Michelet prayed when he said, 'Oh, for a book worthy of woman!'"

From a Physician in Allegany County, N. Y.
"I came across your work entitled MEDICAL COMMON SENSE, at Princeton, Ill., and being partial to 'Electro Magnetism' and other forms of electricity, I purchased it, and acknowledge I have gained much valuable information therefrom."

MEDICAL COMMON SENSE treats on all diseases of a chronic character; on marriage, and the peculiar marriage customs of the world; on the causes of matrimonial and social wretchedness, presents a thousand things of thrilling interest never published before, making, altogether, a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. The book contains 400 pages—100 illustrations. To be had at the newspaper depots and book-stores throughout the country. Price $1 50. Copies sent by mail everywhere, postage paid, on receipt of the price. Contents tables sent free. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

DISEASES OF THE
THROAT AND LUNGS.

Editor of New-York Times:

Permit me to call the attention of your readers to the fact that I have retired from general practice, and will in future devote my time and attention exclusively to the treatment of the diseases of the

RESPIRATORY ORGANS,

by my peculiar system of

SPECIFIC TOPICAL MEDICATION.

An extensive and constant practice of over thirty years, during which a large share of my studies, time and attention have been devoted to the treatment of diseases of the THROAT and LUNGS, have enabled me to introduce most important improvements both in the examination and treatment of these organs, by which I have obtained results that attracted the attention of the medical world both in this country and in Europe. This system enables me to convey remedial agents directly to the affected parts, in a manner not attained by any other known method. These are applied in connection with such general treatment as each individual case requires and an extensive experience in that class of diseases suggests. It has proved itself of the greatest value in the following diseases:

CHRONIC CATARRH,
THROAT AFFECTIONS,
LARYNGITIS,
AFFECTIONS OF THE VOICE,
DYPHTHERIA,
ASTHMA,
BRONCHITIS,
CONSUMPTION,

and all the various diseases of the lungs.

The reputation of my peculiar system does not depend upon future experiments, paid-for newspaper puffs, or upon the result obtained in a few selected favorable cases, but has been tested in an extensive practice of over thirty years, both in Europe and this country, in a large number of cases of every description, with the most gratifying results. Living witnesses of the highest respectability residing here and elsewhere, whose names and residence will be cheerfully furnished at the office, will substantiate beyond all doubt the complete success of my treatment.

In retiring from the extensive general practice in which I have been engaged for upward of thirty years, and in concentrating my efforts exclusively upon the treatment of the respiratory organs—a class of diseases so prevalent in this country, and so inimical to life, I yield only to the constantly increasing demand made upon my time by office practice, and in departing from the strict rules of medical ethics, so far as to avail myself of the press as a medium for the introduction of my system to the public at large, I discharge a duty which I owe to those to whom my varied and extensive experience and acknowledged skill might be of vital importance, and who could not be reached through any other channel.

Well knowing the prejudice existing by a portion of the community against specialists, particularly (and frequently justly so) against advertising ones, I think it due to myself to state that I am a regularly educated physician, and have been engaged in the general practice of medicine for upward of thirty years, the last half of which has been spent in this city. I am not only a member of various medical societies, but have the honor to be the founder of several of them, and have, since the commencement of my professional career, constantly contributed the result of my observations to some of the best medical journals of the day.

The proofs of each and every statement here put forth can be readily substantiated, and will cheerfully be exhibited to those interested. This course is rendered necessary by the fact that public confidence has been sadly undermined by some of the medical mountebanks who infest our city, who have *advertised* in various papers throughout the country, ficticious biographies of themselves, the statements of which differ as widely from their known antecedents as truth differs from falsehood. In order to find new dupes these gentry have to resort to new dodges, and the eye of the public is consequently often greeted with the startling announcement of some new mechanical and pretended scientific contrivance, which, for a more complete mystification, is endowed with some strange-sounding Greek name, as unintelligible to the inventor as it is to the general reader.

The mischief done by these empirics, who usually lack the very first rudiments of a medical education, is truly deploring. They not only frequently injure their victims by improper treatment, but also discourage them by their eclatant failures to perform what they promised from making more judicious efforts for their recovery.

In respectfully inviting the critical scrutiny of a discriminating public into my past record, I feel confident it will fully sustain all I have deemed it neccessary to state, to avoid being confounded with that class of impostors to whom I have above referred. Hoping sincerely that your readers will not regard me as egotistical, even though I have spoken in a strain seemingly so, I remain

Yours, respectfully,
B. SEGNITZ, M. D.,
NO. 125 NINTH-STREET,
Eighth Door West of Broadway.
Office hours from 9 A. M. till 1 P. M.

FINANCIAL.

LITTLE KANAWHA AND ELK RIVER PETROLEUM AND MINING CO.

SUBSCRIPTION TO BE CLOSED.
CASH WORKING CAPITAL $150,000.

OFFICERS:
OLIVER E. WOOD, President.
JAMES CRUIKSHANK, Vice-President.
CHARLES J. MARTIN, Treasurer.
JAMES WADSWORTH, Secretary.
E. R. BLACKWELL, Consulting Engineer and General Superintendent.

TRUSTEES:
PAUL N. SPOFFORD, of Spofford, Tileston & Co., New-York.
CHARLES J. MARTIN, President Home Insurance Co., New-York.
Hon. ROGER AVERILL, Danbury, Conn.
Hon. ALBERT L. CATLIN, Burlington, Vt.
JAMES CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway, New-York.
OLIVER E. WOOD, No. 26 Barclay-st., New-York.
JAMES WADSWORTH, of James Wadsworth & Co., No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.
JOHN W. STRONG, Detroit, Mich.
EDWARD M. MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

The subscription is so nearly completed that it is intended to close the same on or before the 15th of February.

Subscription $750,000, of which $600,000 purchases the land, to wit: 62,860 ACRES. The remaining $150,000 is the permanent cash working capital of the company.

Capital stock, $6,000,000. Par value of shares, $100. Subscribers to this purchase will receive eight shares of stock for each one hundred dollars subscribed. Lands located on the Little Kanawha and Elk Rivers, in the Counties of Gilmer and Braxton, in the very heart of the oil region of West Virginia.

Professor Richardson reports: "Your property is the very centre of the West Virginia oil region; it has numerous oil and gas springs along the banks of its streams, one of which vies with the famous 'Burning Spring' itself."

Professor Shepherd, of New-Haven, Conn., reports: "I consider it eminently oil-producing land. The oil bearing shales underlie it extensively, and the long lines of carburetted hydrogen or illuminating gas springs, some of which I saw burning, as well as the appearance of oil itself on the surface of the tract, fully confirm me in this belief.

There can be no doubt that along your creeks and tributaries there is a large extent of valuable oil-producing territory. The prodigious amount of bituminous and cannel coal, iron ore, limestone and fireclays embodied in the high hills on your property, the tops and slopes of which are covered with an extraordinary growth of white oak and other heavy timbers, add immensely to its value."

These views are fully indorsed by the reports of the most practical and experienced men from the oil districts of both Pennsylvania and Virginia.

The company consider themselves fortunate in having secured the services of Mr. Blackwell, a practical civil engineer, for the general superintendency, so well known as the late Chief Engineer and Superintendent of the Commissioners of Washington Heights, New-York City.

Arrangements are in rapid progress for the immediate development of the property, on a scale commensurate with its value and extent.

Subscriptions, payable at the time of subscribing, or one-half in cash, and the balance in thirty days from the time of closing of the subscription, can be made in person or by letter, at the office of the undersigned, No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York: I. K. Dobson, No. 42 State-st., Boston, and John W. Strong, Detroit, Mich., where full information can be obtained.

JAMES WADSWORTH & CO.,
No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.

PETROLEUM

NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA PETROLEUM COMPANY.

PROPERTY IN THE VERY HEART OF THE OIL REGIONS OF VENANGO CO., PENN.

CAPITAL STOCK, 300,000 SHARES.
PAR VALUE $5 PER SHARE.
20,000 shares, or $100,000, reserved for working capital to develop this splendid oil property.

OFFICERS.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, President.
ANDREW MEHAFFEY, Vice-President.
ANDREW V. STOUT, Treasurer.
EDMUND C. STEDMAN, Secretary.
SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, Bankers.
WILLIAM H. ANTHON, ADAM C. ELLIS, } Counsel.

TRUSTEES.
FRANCIS A. PALMER, President Broadway Bank, New-York; NATHAN RANDALL, Ex-President United States Telegraph Company, New-York; ALBERT H. NICOLAY, of Albert H. Nicolay & Co., Stock Auctioneers and Brokers, No. 52 William-st., New-York; EUGENE J. JACKSON, of Polhamius & Jackson, Bankers and Brokers, No. 43 Exchange place, New-York; EDMUND C. STEDMAN, Secretary New-York Petroleum Stock Board and Broker, No. 30 Broad-st., New-York; ANDREW MEHAFFEY, Philadelphia; FRANCIS A. GOODWIN, Philadelphia; ROBERT CLARKSON, of Clarkson & Co., Bankers, No. 121 South 3d-st., Philadelphia; JAMES M. CLARKE, Oil City, Pennsylvania.

The great advantage that this Company possesses over many is that all its magnificent Oil Territory has a water-front, being situated on the famous Oil Creek and the Alleghany River. The Coal Lands of the Company are also of the greatest importance, as many works are now idle for the want of fuel, and which will yield large revenues. The Company is now vigorously prosecuting its work, and the very extensive Working Capital of $100,000 is alone a sufficient guarantee that large and regular monthly dividends may be expected at an early day, which will cause the Stock to rapidly rise in value.

OFFICES OF THE COMPANY.
No. 52 WILLIAM-ST., New-York.
No. 121 SOUTH THIRD-ST., Phila.

PETROLEUM

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND BALTIMORE CONSOLIDATED PETROLEUM AND MINING COMPANY.
CAPITAL, $1,500,000, DIVIDED INTO 300,000 SHARES.
PAR VALUE, $5.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $1 PER SHARE.
NO FURTHER ASSESSMENT OR CALL ON THE SUBSCRIBERS, AS 50,000 SHARES ARE RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

PRESIDENT—J. S. CLARK, of New-York.
VICE PRESIDENT—R. H. WISHART, New-York.
TREASURER—H. F. DEVOE, New-York.
SECRETARY—J. CONKLIN, New-York.

DIRECTORS.
R. V. R. KETCHUM, Baltimore, Md.
C. KING, Baltimore, Md.
J. H. GOULD, Philadelphia, Pa.
W. WOODRUFF, Baltimore, Md.
R. H. WISHART, New-York.
Dr. T. S. RING, New-York.
A. CLARK, Tar Farm, Pa.
H. B. CLARK, Oil City, Pa.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENTS:
J. S. CLARK, N. Y. A. CLARK, Tar Farm, Pa.
H. B. CLARK, Oil City, Pa.

OFFICES:
No. 71 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Nos. 612 and 614 CHESTNUT-ST., PHILA.
No. 147 BALTIMORE-ST., BALTIMORE, MD.

The company is organized under the laws of the State of New-York. The principal office is No. 71 Broadway, with branch offices in Philadelphia and Baltimore, for the convenience of subscribers, where the certificates of stock will be issued to subscribers without delay. The property, embracing upward of 635 acres, has been selected with great care during the last three years, by those of the directors who have been constantly operating on Oil Creek, and throughout the entire oil region of Pennsylvania, as well as Western Virginia, and was not selected to sell, but for the purpose of development and producing oil, having now some ten wells under contract, and being bored with vigor, besides those already completed and producing, making in all 13 wells now on the property. Every acre of this Company's property is bottom, and the best of boring-land, much of it on Oil Creek, Cherry Run, Cherry Tree Creek, Walnut Bend, Alleghany River, and other streams where the lands are being developed with good success and prospects of a very large product of oil.

OFFICE IN NEW-YORK, where Prospectus, Maps and every information can be obtained.
No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THE COUPONS OF THE RICHMOND COUNTY BONDS will be paid at the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company, No. 52 Wall-st., when due.
P. S. WANDEL, County Treasurer.

OFFICE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 76 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1865.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office on MONDAY Feb. 6, 1865. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS,

and dealers in Government Securities, No. 38 Wall-st., receive orders for the NEW 7-30 LOAN and have the notes always on hand for IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

☞ Banks, Bankers and Dealers supplied on favorable terms.

☞ All kinds of Government Securities bought and sold at market rates.

REMOVAL.
THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have removed to No. 156 Broadway, between Liberty-st. and Maiden-lane.

THE EMPIRE CITY OIL COMPANY

CAPITAL.................................$400,000
100,000 SHARES.............PAR VALUE $4 EACH
OFFICE, NO. 69 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
The subscription book will positively close on or about the 8th day of February, 1865.
A limited number of shares can be had at the SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $2 PER SHARE.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:
ISAAC O. BARKER, Rutgers Fire Ins. Co.
SAMUEL BARTON, Cashier Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.
N. B. LABAU, No. 69 Wall-st.
WILLIAM B. ALLEN, Allaire Works.
SHERIDAN SHOOK, No. 130 Broadway.
JEREMIAH SIMONSON, Greenpoint.
H. M. KINNIE, Kinnie & Carver, No. 17 Broad-st.
J. VAN ORDEN, East River Bank.
SMITH BARKER, Jr., No. 5 Bowling-green.

OFFICERS:
N. B. LABAU, President.
W. H. HUBBARD, Secretary.
SMITH BARKER, Jr., Treasurer.
BANKS & ANDERSON, Attorneys.

This company have EIGHT WELLS and two Oil Refineries now in operation. A large cash capital has been provided for in the organization of the company, which, with the improvements already existing, insure permanent success. Prospectus, with full particulars, can be had at the office of the company, No. 69 Wall-st.

Agents to receive subscriptions:
Messrs. GARSCHE & MINTON, No. 3 Broad-st.
N. T. HUBBARD, No. 27 Front-st.
KINNIE & CARVER, No. 17 Broad-st.

GREAT NORTHERN OIL CO.

OFFICE, NO. 67 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEAR BROADWAY.
Capital.................................$2,000,000
Manufacturers and Sole Proprietors of the HENDRICK LUBRICATOR.
Also dealers in SPERM, LARD, WHALE and other OILS.

OFFICERS.
JOHN BRYAN, President, New-York.
JACOB S. ATWOOD, Vice-President.
J. A. WISNER, Secretary and Treasurer.
E. E. HENDRICK, Superintendent.
WM. N. MARCUS, General Agent.

H. J. MESSENGER, BANKER,

NO. 139 BROADWAY,
Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.
We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS,
U. S. 6s, OF 1881.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS.
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.
Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.
ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS OF 1881.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 10-40 BONDS.
ONE YEAR CERTIFICATE OF INDEBTEDNESS.
NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN USUAL COMMISSION ALLOWED.
MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS COLLECTED OR PURCHASED.

JOHN B. MURRAY,

NO. 11 BROAD-ST., NEAR WALL,
DEALER IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

OIL AND COAL LANDS.

Several tracts in Braxton County, West Virginia, for sale by the subscriber.
TITLES WARRANTED. Apply Nos. 8 and 10 Wall-st., Room No. 41, between 11 and 2 o'clock.
E. HECKSCHER.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

WILLIAM C. GILMAN,

NO. 6 PINE-ST.,
BUYS AND SELLS
MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE SCRIP.

NOTICE.—THE UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY will receive proposals at the offices of the Company, No. 47 Exchange-place, New-York, and Plumer, Venango County, Penn., until noon on Saturday, the 25th of February next, for leasing parts of the large and valuable oil producing territory now in possession of the Company on Pithole Creek, and at Walnut Bend, Alleghany River, Venango County, Penn. Most of the property on Pithole Creek is in the immediate vicinity of the "Frazier Well," recently developed by the Company, and now flowing from 250 to 300 barrels of oil per day.
Maps of the property can be seen at the offices of the Company, where further information will be given.
By order of the Board.
P. G. FENNING, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1865.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 240 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1865.
AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY, the following persons were elected Directors of this bank for the ensuing year:

J. T. Sanger,	Albert G. Lee,
E. L. Fancher,	N. K. Rosenfeld,
John Elliott,	Charles G. Barrett,
Lewis Einstein,	Edwin F. Knowlton,
John Falconer,	Jacob H. Dater,
Henry I. Baker,	Daniel L. Ross.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, Daniel L. Ross was unanimously re-elected President.
JOHN H. STOUT, Cashier.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1864.
TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on SAN FRANCISCO, LONDON, DUBLIN and PARIS.
For sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Aug. 29, 1864.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapter 236 Laws of 1859, that the circulating notes issued to the Seventh Ward Bank, late an incorporated bank located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed by the Superintendent of the Banking Department at par, at the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank of Albany, for six years from the date hereof, and not thereafter.
The outstanding notes of said bank must be presented, as aforesaid, for redemption within six years from the date hereof; and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified, will cease to be a charge upon the fund in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1865.
NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Driggs' Patent Piano Company, of the City of New-York, will be held at the wareroom, No. 3 Union-square, on the first TUESDAY (the 7th day) of February next, at 7½ o'clock P. M., for the election of Trustees, and such other business as may come before them. A punctual attendance is particularly requested.
JOHN COLVILL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL PARK, NORTH AND EAST RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 1 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, 26th February, 1865.
THE COUPONS DUE 1ST FEBRUARY, 1865, on the bonds issued by the company, will be paid upon presentation at this office on or after that date.
JAMES WARING, Secretary.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of this association will be held at their bank, No. 5 Nassau-st., on the 14th day of February next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said bank.
C. N. JORDAN, Cashier.
Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1864.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD Co., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 25, 1865.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 15, 1865, in accordance with amended by-law. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Feb. 4 until Feb. 16.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE EAST RIVER BANK WILL ORganize as soon as practicable as a National Bank, with the capital increased to $500,000.
Having a surplus of over 40 per cent., a dividend in stock of 25 per cent. will be made to present shareholders: the remainder of the surplus will be participated in by the increased stock.
The subscription book is now open at the bank, No. 680 Broadway.
By order of the board.
WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1865.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTors of this company will be held at this office on MONDAY, Feb. 6, 1865.
Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.
SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Jan. 28, 1865.
THE FIRST MORTGAGE COUPONS OF this company will be paid on the first day of February, at the office of Messrs. WILSON, GIBSON & CO., No. 75 Broadway, New-York.
WM. E. WATSON, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

10-40 BONDS.

5-20 BONDS,
6s OF '81 BONDS.
MARCH, MAY AND JULY
COUPONS CASHED IN GOLD,
BY HENRY A. HEISER & SON,
Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 44 Pine-st.

In view of the prospect of PEACE and a FALL IN GOLD, holders of Gold Bonds will do well to detach the Coupons and realize the interest at present rates for Gold.
Parties residing out of the city wishing to cash their Coupons can forward them by express, and we will return the Gold or its value in greenbacks, as desired.

UNION TRUST COMPANY. OF NEW-YORK,

73 BROADWAY, COR. RECTOR-ST,
CAPITAL, $1,000,000.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

The company is prepared to receive deposits of money from individuals, firms, and corporations, subject to sight check, or payable at a given time, and allow interest for the same on the most favorable terms.

It is by law authorized to act as guardian and receiver of estates, and to accept and execute trusts for married women in respect to their separate property, and act as agent for them in the management of such property, and is also a legal depository for moneys paid into court.

BUSINESS MEN, EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, or TRUSTEES of estates, *salaried men, merchants' clerks*, and *females unaccustomed to the transaction of business*, will find this a safe depository for money, affording all the *security* and *convenience* of a Bank, with the advantage of the daily accumulation of interest.

I. H. FROTHINGHAM, President.
J. L. V. PRUYN, Vice-President.
WILLIAM F. ALDRICH, Secretary.

PETROLEUM MUTUAL BENEFIT PETROLEUM COMPANY.

ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL STOCK 200,000 SHARES, AT $2 50 PER SHARE, $500,000.
40,000 SHARES, OR $100,000 RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL,
To fully develop the property of the company, the balance to be applied to the purchase of lands and other property.
OFFICE, No. 130 PEARL-ST., (HANOVER-SQUARE,) NEW-YORK.

OFFICERS:
Hon. JOHN KELLY, of New-York, President.
JOHN C. GILES, of New-York, Vice-President.
WILLIAM E. FROST, of New-York, Secretary.
JOHN S. GILES, of New-York, Treasurer.
WILLIAM S. O'BRIEN, of New-York, General Superintendent.
JOHN C. CORNELL, of Titusville, Penn., Assistant Superintendent.
Messrs. MARTIN & SMITH, Attorneys and Counselors, Bank of Commerce Building, New-York.

TRUSTEES:
Hon. JOHN KELLY, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.
GEORGE T. HAWS, Secretary of Commonwealth Fire Insurance Company, New-York.
JOHN S. GILES, Treasurer New-York Fire Department Fund, New-York.
WILLIAM S. COLLINS, Merchant, 130 Pearl-st., N.Y.
GEORGE P. LAWRENCE, Merchant, No. 11 South William-st., New-York.
SAMUEL J. SMITH, Merchant, 10 Maiden-lane, N.Y.
JOHN C. GILES, Merchant, 11 South William-st., N.Y.
WM. S. O'BRIEN, Merchant, 71 and 73 Front-st., N.Y.
JOHN C. CORNELL, Assistant Superintendent, Titusville, Penn.

The property of this company is located on Oil Creek and Little Oil Creek, ALL IN FEE SIMPLE, in the very heart of the oil region, in Venango, Warren and Crawford Counties, Pennsylvania. Oil Springs and Salt Springs abound, and the very best evidences of a rich yield of oil exist on the property; a large number of oil wells are being successfully worked on the adjoining lands, some of them producing from thirty to fifty barrels per day, and as yet only partially developed.

Of the property belonging to this company, all of which are bottom lands, about one hundred and seventy-five acres have been selected by competent judges, as the best of oil-producing lands. Oil Creek and its tributary streams run directly through most of this property.

The company are now making active arrangements for a speedy and full development of all their lands, and expect at an early day, to pay a handsome per centage on the investment.

The respectability, integrity and commercial standing of the officers and trustees of this company, all being practical business men, is sufficient guarantee that their representations in regard to, and their conduct of, the business of this company, will be entitled to the full confidence and entire approval of all who may be disposed to invest in the enterprise.

Their stock is not put at a fictitious value, but at an actual business valuation, and sold at that, without being enlarged into many millions to the detriment of the stockholders.

No personal liability attaches to the stockholders, as the stock is sold at its actual par value, and not at a reduction of one-half, by which reduction each stockholder is made personally liable.

Some idea of the immense value of oil territory may be gathered from the following statement: The Noble and Delamater Well is pouring forth a constant stream of oil, at the rate of five hundred barrels per day, equal to six thousand dollars, or over two million dollars' worth yearly. The Jersey Well yields about five thousand dollars' worth daily. The Hyde and Egbert Farm, thirty-seven acres, has been converted into companies, representing over seven million dollars. A great many similar cases could be cited. There are no reasons why some of the properties belonging to this company should not produce oil as copiously as the wells mentioned above, and in that case it would make its value almost beyond calculation.

Dividends will be declared on the stock as soon as the company's finances will permit, and will be held subject to the order of distant subscribers, by draft or otherwise, free of charge. All stockholders, large and small, will be treated alike, and receive the dividends or profits pro rata. All benefits derived from the lands, either in sale of oil, lands or products of any kind, will be divided among the stockholders.

Circulars, prospectus, &c., containing every information, will be furnished on application at the office of the company, or sent by mail, to parties wishing to subscribe.

A limited number of shares only are now offered for a short time, and can be subscribed for at the office of the company, No. 130 Pearl-st., Hanover-square, New-York; and of JOHN S. GILES, Treasurer, No. 174 Canal-st., New-York; or of either of the trustees as above.

NEW-YORK AND NEVADA GOLD AND SILVER MILL AND MINING COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders for choice of officers and transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 30 Pine-st., on the second Monday in February, (13th inst.,) at 12 o'clock M.
JOHN J. OSBORN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1865.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, Jan. 25, 1865.
WHEREAS—BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the American National Bank of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled, "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act;
Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "the American National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.
[L. S.] In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 25th day of January, 1865.
(Signed,) HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency.

BANK OF CRAWFORD COUNTY, MEADVILLE, PENN.
The loss of bonds of this bank will not interfere with its business. The bank is abundantly able and will promptly meet all its obligations. The notes of the bank will be redeemed by us at the usual rate of discount, as heretofore.
CULVER, PENN & CO.,
No. 19 Nassau-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1865.
PARTIES HOLDING THIRTY (30) OR more coupons on the three years' seven and three-tenth bonds, maturing on the 15th inst., are requested to hand them in, with schedules, at any time before that date.
Holders complying with the above, will have their coupons examined and checks given for them on the 14th, after 3 o'clock P. M.
Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the Interest Department of this office.
(Signed) JOHN A. STEWART, Assistant Treasurer.

OIL LANDS AND WELLS FOR SALE—BY F. P. HARINGTON, of Oil City, at S. Cockroft's office, No. 165 Broadway, for a few days, 473 acres on French Creek, 3 wells on Smith's farm, 40 bbl. well on McClintock farm, 50 acres Walnut Bend, 450 acres Tidiout Creek, 13 acres near Elmenton.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1865.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will take place at the Banking Room, No. 44 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 6th of February, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
J. A. BEARDSLEY, Cashier.

PETROLEUM STOCKS—FIRST-CLASS AND dividend-paying, offered in exchange for city and Brooklyn property. Apply, with full particulars of property to GRENVILLE A. KISSAM, No. 30 Pine-st., basement.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. [illegible] first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 92 BROADWAY.
CASH CAPITAL.......................$200,000 00
ASSETS..................................$282,248 76

This company having DECLINED JOINING the combination of Fire Insurance Companies, is prepared to write policies on terms as favorable as are offered by any other responsible company, whether IN OR OUT of the board.

DIRECTORS.

HENRY M. TABER,	THOMAS P. CUMMINGS,
STEPH. CAMBRELENG,	THEODORE W. RILEY,
JOSEPH GRAFTON,	AMOS ROBBINS,
L. B. WARD,	D. LYDIG SUYDAM,
STEPHEN HYATT,	J. W. MERSEREAU,
JACOB REESE,	JOSEPH BRITTON,
ROBERT SCHELL,	WILLIAM H. TERRY,
JOHN PENFOLD,	WILLIAM REMSEN,
JAMES S. SANDFORD,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
FREDK. SCHUCHARDT,	JOSEPH FOULKE,

JACOB REESE, President.
THOMAS GREENLEAF, Secretary.
CHAS. D. HARTSHORNE, Asst. Secretary.

THE COTTER FARM OIL COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL STOCK...........................$1,000,000
Divided into 200,000 Shares, at $5 per share.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE,
TO 60,000 SHARES ONLY, $2 50 PER SHARE.
STOCK ISSUED FULL PAID.
$50,000 CASH APPROPRIATED AS A WORKING CAPITAL.

PRESIDENT, ISAIAH LUKENS. VICE-PRESIDENT, WM. M. STEWART.
TREASURER, WM. D. SMITH. SECRETARY, E. J. HARRISON.

DIRECTORS.
ISAIAH LUKENS, ROBERT SMITH,
W. D. SMITH, EDWD. F. CUSHMAN,
W. M. STEWART.

OFFICES—NO. 42 PINE-STREET, NEW-YORK AND NOS. 23 AND 24 WASHINGTON BUILDINGS, (274 South Third-street, below Walnut,) PHILADELPHIA.

The intrinsic value of their territory is greater than that of any other oil company now before the public, with the same amount of capital.
The Directors invite all who desire investing in oil stocks to call at their offices and examine prospectus, draughts, &c., where they cannot fail to be satisfied that the COTTER FARM OIL COMPANY is organized on such a basis that stockholders cannot fail to realize a handsome profit aside from the question of oil altogether.
The books for subscription will be open for a short time longer at the offices of the company.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1865.
THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the Charter of the Company, submit the following Statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1864:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from Jan. 1, 1864, to Dec 31, 1864.................$7,558,437 25
Premiums on Policies not marked off Jan. 1, 1864.................2,407,334 61
Total amount of Marine Premiums.................$9,965,771 86
No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.
Premiums marked off from Jan. 1, 1864, to Dec. 31, 1864.................$7,964,359 14
Losses paid during the same period.................$3,316,625 67
Returns of Premiums and Expenses.................1,313,299 63

The company has the following Assets:
United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks.................$4,974,715 00
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise.................2,187,950 00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages.................143,760 00
Dividends on Stocks, interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other loans, sundry notes, reinsurance and other claims due the company, estimated at.................120,812 89
Premium notes and bills receivable.................2,876,018 99
United States Gold Coin.................541,899 63
Cash in Bank.................288,432 91
Total amount of assets.................$11,133,589 42

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 7th of February next.
After reserving three and one half million dollars of profit, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1863 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 7th of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.
A dividend of forty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the company for the year ending Dec. 31, 1864, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 4th of April next.
The profits of the company, ascertained from July 1, 1842, to Jan. 1, 1864, for which certificates were issued, amount to.................$16,951,020
Additional from Jan. 1, 1864, to Jan. 1, 1865.................2,740,000
Total profits for 22½ years.................$19,691,020
The certificates previous to 1863 have been redeemed by cash.................12,653,730
Net earnings remaining with the company on Jan. 1, 1865.................$7,037,290
By order of the board.
J. H. CHAPMAN, Acting Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John D. Jones,	William Sturgis, Jr.,
Charles Dennis,	Henry K. Bogert,
W. H. H. Moore,	William E. Dodge,
Henry Coit,	Dennis Perkins,
William C. Pickersgill,	Joseph Gaillard, Jr.,
Lewis Curtis,	J. Henry Burgy,
Charles H. Russell,	Cornelius Grinnell,
Lowell Holbrook,	C. A. Hand,
R. Warren Weston,	Watts Sherman,
Royal Phelps,	R. J. Howland,
Caleb Barstow,	Benjamin Babcock,
A. P. Pillot,	Fletcher Westray,
Daniel S. Miller,	Rob't B. Minturn, Jr.,
Joshua J. Henry,	Gordon W. Burnham,
George G. Hobson,	Frederick Chauncey,
David Lane,	James Low,
James Brice,	Charles H. Marshall.

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, Second Vice-President.

THE PUBLIC PETROLEUM STOCK EXCHANGE.

NO. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR-ST.
The PUBLIC PETROLEUM STOCK EXCHANGE, for dealings in petroleum stocks, will be formally opened THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at noon. The annual subscription is now only $25, but on and after the 6th inst. it will be raised to $100.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
The following gentlemen are expected to be present at the opening:
Hon. A. G. CURTIN, Governor of Pennsylvania.
Hon. WM. BIGLER, Ex-Governor of Pennsylvania.
Hon. ALFRED M. WOOD, Mayor of Brooklyn.
Hon. A. C. M. PENNINGTON, of New Jersey.
Hon. WM. C. ALEXANDER, of New-Jersey.
GEORGE B. LINCOLN, Postmaster of Brooklyn.
W. L. JACKSON, Secretary.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY,

No. 21 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1865.
The annual meeting of the stockholders will be held at the Continental Hotel, in the City of Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 22, at 1 o'clock P. M.
The annual election of Directors will be held at the same place, on the same day, between the hours of 2 and 3 P. M.
The Transfer Books will be closed on Saturday, Feb. 18, and reopened on Monday, Feb. 27.
J. B. RANDALL, Secretary.

T. L. TAYLOR & REED, BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 5 Broad-st.
All descriptions of Government Securities, State and Railroad Bonds, Stocks and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States at the best rates. Deposits received subject to sight draft and interest allowed.
THOS. L. TAYLOR, THOS. REED.
Late Cashier of Hanover Bank.
SPECIAL PARTNERS.
JOHN MAXWELL, WILLIAM R. FINCH.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., BANKERS,

No. 32 Wall-st., New-York,
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENTS for the sale of the "7-3-10 NATIONAL LOAN."
All denominations on hand ready for delivery. Three-eighths commission allowed.
ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES purchased and for sale.

MANGAM, JENKINS & CO.,

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, MERCANTILE PAPER, STOCKS, BONDS, &c.,
NO. 46 WALL-ST.
U. S. 10-40 Bonds. U. S. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. 6s of '81 Bonds. U. S. 7 3-10th Treasury Notes.
U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness bought and sold at market rates.
Stocks and other securities bought and sold at Brokers' Board on commission.

BANK OF LOUISIANA, NEW-ORLEANS.
Stockholders desiring to be represented at the Triennial Election, on the second Monday in April, by forwarding their proxies on or before the 15th day of March, to the Merchants' Bank, New-York, will have them duly transmitted.
JANUARY 28, 1865.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE No. 18 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1865.
TO THE GUARANTEED STOCKHOLDERS.—A Dividend of Five Per Cent., less Government tax, will be paid to the holders of Guaranteed Stock, at this office, on the 1st day of February next.
In order to reconcile conflicting interests in dispute growing out of a claim made by a portion of the guaranteed stockholders for back dividends, this company has consented, as a compromise, to accept of a proposition made by parties owning and representing a large majority of the guaranteed stock, and by parties who have heretofore brought suits for back dividends against this company, which suits are now, on this settlement, withdrawn. The company deems it but just to offer the same terms of settlement to the remaining stockholders as have been accorded to the majority above-named, viz.:
In addition to the Five Per Cent. Cash Dividend, payable on the 1st day of February next, this company is ready to issue to the guaranteed stockholders common stock at par to the extent of 30 per cent. of the guaranteed stock held by them, in full payment of all claims for dividends and interest accruing prior to February 1, 1863, indorsing such payment upon the face of the guaranteed stock certificates. All common stock so issued prior to the closing of the common stock books, on the 14th of February prox., will be entitled to the Three and a half Per Cent. Dividend on common stock, payable March 1, 1865.
HENRY KEEP, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIAN (MARINE) INSURANCE CO.,

CORNER OF WALL AND NASSAU STS.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1865.
Statement of the affairs of the Company for the seventh fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1864.

Premiums on unexpired risks, Dec. 31, 1863.................$779,792 59
Premiums received from that date, to Dec. 31, 1864.................5,433,332 09
Total amount of premiums.................$6,213,114 68
Premiums marked off, as earned during the year, (less Return Premiums) and Interest received on Investments.................$4,932,516 07
Losses paid during the year.... $2,389,847 14
Reinsurances, Expenses, and Government Taxes.................477,914 91—2,867,762 05
Excess of earned premiums over losses, &c.................$2,064,754 02
Add Undivided Balance of Dec. 31, 1863.................403 82 2,065,157 84
Reserve for Estimate Claims unadjusted and other Contingencies.................651,212 97

In accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the Company, the Board of Directors have resolved to apply the profits of the year as follows:
Profits to be divided.................$1,413,944 87
Cash Dividend to Dealers holding Certificates of Return on Premiums earned during the year and paid, payable on and after Feb. 10, 1865.................760,354 89—$653,589 98
Deduct Dividend already paid to Stockholders, being accrued interest (free of Government Tax) on Cash Capital.................107,486 87
$546,103 11
Deduct Interest on Scrip issues, payable (free of Government Tax) on and after Feb. 10, 1865, being 6 per cent. on amount of such issues.................11,061 00
$535,042 11
Of this residue thirty per cent. will be paid in Cash to the Stockholders, on and after March 10, 1865, (free of Government Tax,) as follows: on Old Stock, 10 per cent., and on New Stock, 6 per cent.................160,000 00
$375,042 11
There will also be a Scrip Dividend, payable (free of Government Tax) on and after June 1, 1865, on the Cash Capital, as follows: on Old Stock, 14 per cent., and on New Stock, 9 per cent., making the total Dividend for the year paid to Stockholders equal to Thirty-one per cent.
Payable in Cash on and after Feb. 10, 1865, (free of Government Tax,) to Makers of Security Notes, being 3½ per cent. on amount of such notes.................837 13
$374,204 98
Payable in Scrip (free of Government Tax) on and after June 1, 1865, to Dealers on Earned Premiums on risks terminating without loss, (estimated at $3,115,000,) 12 per cent.................373,800 00
Undivided Balance.................$404 98

The Company have the following Assets:
United States, New-York City and other Stocks.................$500,300 00
Cash in Bank and Loans secured by United States Stocks.................1,087,299 52
Accrued Interest, Reinsurance, Salvage, and other Claims and Unpaid Premiums.................736,013 16
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable, etc.................3,588,468 27
Scrip of Insurance Companies, and Sundry Securities, estimated at.................26,491 83
Total amount of Assets.................$5,938,572 78
The Company is now taking up an additional Cash Capital of $1,500,000, which, added to present Assets, will make.................$7,438,572 78

To the President and Board of Directors of the Columbian Insurance Co.:
We hereby certify that we have compared the above statement with the Balance Sheet of the Company, and the Balance Sheet with its Books, and found them to conform.
We have also examined the Cash Bank Balance, Securities, Bills Receivable and other Assets, and found them to conform accurately with the above statement made by the Company.
EDWARD ROWE, ALBERT G. LEE, JOSEPH MORRISON, DAN'L W. TELLER, } Committee.
JAN. 27, 1865.

Dealers with this Company will be allowed the option (to be signified at the time of application for insurance) of receiving in lieu of scrip, at the end of each year, returns in cash (guaranteed by certificate) of premiums paid and earned during the year, whether losses accrue or not, upon all new risks under the New-York form of policy, as follows:
1st. Upon all Voyage Risks upon Cargo, a return of Twenty-five per cent.
2d. Upon Voyage Risks upon Freight, a return of Twenty per cent.
3d. Upon Time Risks upon Freight, and upon Voyage and Time Risks upon Hulls, a return of Ten per cent.
Such privilege, however, being confined to persons and firms, the aggregate of whose premiums upon such policies earned and paid during the year, shall amount to the sum of one hundred dollars.
PREMIUMS PAID IN GOLD WILL BE ENTITLED TO THE ABOVE RETURNS, IN GOLD.

DIRECTORS:

Edward Rowe,	Dan'l W. Teller,
Daniel W. Lord,	John D. Bates,
George Milln,	Charles Hickox,
John Atkinson,	Robert Browne,
Thos. A. C. Cochrane,	Lawrence Myers,
Wm. H. Halsey,	S. N. Derrick,
Thos. Barron,	Moses Merick,
Roland G. Mitchell,	David J. Ely,
Albert G. Lee,	Joseph Morrison,
George P. Deshon,	Wm. H. Popham,
O. L. Nims,	B. C. Morris, Jr.,
M. F. Merick,	Ezra Nye,
Wm. B. Ogden,	Henry J. Camman,
John Armstrong,	Thomas Lord,
B. C. Morris,	Preston H. Hodges,
Andrew J. Rich,	J. B. Griffin.

B. C. MORRIS, President.
THOS. LORD, Vice President.
WM. M. WHITNEY, Second Vice-President and Secre'y.
The Scrip Transfer Books will be closed until the 10th ult., inclusive.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 108 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1865.
STATEMENT OF THE BUSINESS AND CONDITION OF THE COMPANY ON THE 31ST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1864.

Unearned Premiums, Jan. 1, 1864.................$167,139 80
Premiums received in 1864, as follows:
On Marine Risks.................$493,313 46
On Fire Risks.................437,235 04—930,548 50
Total premiums.................$1,097,688 30
Premiums marked off as earned from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1864.................$778,026 34
Less Return Premiums.................56,460 56
Net Earned Premiums.................$721,565 78
Losses paid during the year:
On Marine Risks.......$170,656 54
On Fire Risks.......206,468 63
Total Losses.................$377,125 17
Reserved for Losses Unadjusted.................20,625 18
Expenses, Reinsurance Commission and Taxes, (less interest received.).................198,293 12—$596,043 47
Net profits.................$125,522 31
The capital of said company actually paid up in cash is.................$300,000 00
The surplus on the first day of January, 1865.................458,321 84
Total amount of capital and surplus.................$758,321 84

ASSETS JANUARY 1st, 1865.
Amount of cash on hand and in Bank.................$106,741 19
Amount of cash in hands of Agents and in course of transmission.................41,746 56
Amount of U. S. and N. Y. City Stocks and Bonds.................187,029 50
Amount of Loans on Bonds and Mortgages, being first lien of record on Unincumbered Real Estate.................185,550 00
Amount of Loans on Collateral, payable on demand.................92,375 00
Amount of other Miscellaneous Items.................20,500 00
Amount due for Premiums on Policies issued at office.................19,167 77
Amount of Bills Receivable for Premiums on Marine Risks.................91.455 70
Interest due and accrued, but not yet payable.................13,756 12—$758,321 84

The Board of Directors have this day resolved to pay a dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the outstanding Certificates of Profits, to the holders thereof or their legal representatives, on and after Monday, the 20th of February next: also a dividend of TEN PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable in cash on demand; also a dividend of FIFTY PER CENT., in scrip, on the net earned Participating Premiums of the company for the year 1864, for which Certificates will be issued on and after the 20th day of March next.

DIRECTORS:

JAS LORIMER GRAHAM,	DANIEL PARISH,
ROBT. M. C. GRAHAM,	DUDLEY B. FULLER,
EDW. A. STANSBURY,	HENRY V. BUTLER,
JOSEPH B. VARNUM,	GILBERT L. BEECKMAN,
BOWES R. McILVAINE,	CHARLES P. KIRKLAND,
FREDK. H. WOLCOTT,	JOS. B. VARNUM, JR.,
WILLIAM K. STRONG,	WATSON E. CASE,
JOHN C. HENDERSON,	LORRAIN FREEMAN,
GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER,	EDWARD MACOMBER,
MARTIN BATES, JR.,	J. L. GRAHAM, JR.,
PASCHAL W. TURNEY,	S. D. BRADFORD, JR.,
FRANKLIN H. DELANO,	GEO. W. HATCH.

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
ROBERT M. C. GRAHAM, Vice-President.
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, 2d Vice-President.
JOHN C. GOODRIDGE, Secretary.

TEXAS INDEMNITY FIVE PER CENT. Bonds of 1865.
Holders of irregular Bonds will please communicate with LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 22 William-st.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, DUBUQUE, Iowa, Jan. 11, 1865.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Co. will be held at the office of the Company in Dubuque, Iowa, on MONDAY, Feb. 13, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing four directors for the term of two years.
LOUIS BOISOT, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIRteen directors of the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company, will be held at the depot, 6th-av., corner of 43d-st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 14, from 12 to 2 P. M.
HENRY S. MOORE, Secretary.

EAST RIVER BANK.—THE ANNUAL ELECtion for fifteen Directors, and three Inspectors of Election of the East River Bank, will be held on TUESDAY, the 7th day of February, 1865, at their banking house, No. 680 Broadway. Pool open from 2 to 3 P. M.
W. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO. OFFER FOR SALE AT PAR, MORRIS & ESSEX RAILROAD CO.

FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, OF $100, $500 AND $1,000.
REDEEMABLE IN FIFTY YEARS,
With Coupons payable in New-York, and with provision for a Sinking Fund for their redemption at maturity.
The Morris and Essex Railroad is now extending its road to Easton, and at that point will connect with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, with the Lehigh Canal Company's Road, now in the course of construction and nearly completed, and with the East Pennsylvania Railroad, which is proposed to be extended from Allentown to Easton.
These roads will supply the Morris and Essex Railroad, immediately upon its completion, with an immense tonnage for transportation, and it must become one of the most important avenues for the transportation of coal from the Lehigh and Eastern Schuylkill regions, and will also form a part of the great through line to Cincinnati and Chicago, and the Great West generally, via Lehigh Valley, Allentown, Pennsylvania Central, and Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroads.
These bonds are secured by a first mortgage to James Brown and Peter Cooper, Trustees, upon the road completed and in course of completion, and upon the branch from Denville to Newark, from the Hudson River, at Hoboken, to the Delaware River, at Phillipsburgh, including all rights, real estate, rolling stock and other property of the company.

THE BENNEHOFF RUN PETROLEUM COMPANY.

The Trustees of this company have this day declared a Dividend of One Per Cent. on the capital stock, payable at the office of the company, No. 8 Pine st., on the 15th day of February. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 16th February.
DAVID S. DUNCOMB, President.
P. C. HARMON, Vice-President.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1865.

GOVERNMENT AGENCY AND DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE UNITED STATES.—JOSEPH U. ORVIS, President; JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.
THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK
Of the City of New-York, No. 363 Broadway.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, $2,000,000.
CASH CAPITAL PAID IN, $1,000,000.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1865.
The Ninth National Bank continues to receive subscriptions to the 7-30 Government Loan.

$25,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage, at 7 per cent., in different sums, on improved real estate. City property preferred. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER SON & CO., 77 Cedar-st.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, 20th January, 1865.
THE COUPONS DUE FEB. 1, 1865, FROM the Bonds of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, and the Chicago and North Western Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that day on presentation at this office.
JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR INVESTING IN AN OIL COMPANY.—Parties having secured a tract of oil land in the immediate vicinity of paying wells, are desirous of obtaining means to pay for the same, and form a company thereon. Full particulars can be had by addressing S., Box No. 3,039 New-York Post-office.

DIVIDENDS

ELEVENTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 1 PINE-ST., JAN. 26, 1865.
The Board of Directors have declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable (free of Government tax) on the 1st day of February, 1865.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

ALLEN WRIGHT OIL COMPANY, NO. 27 WALL-ST.
A dividend of Two per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this company will be paid on the 4th of February next, to the stockholders of record on the close of business on the 1st day of February. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 6th of February.
J. W. HUNTER, Treasurer.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
REMOVED TO 158 BROADWAY, JAN. 25, 1865.
CASH CAPITAL.................$200,000
SURPLUS.................98,000
DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent, free from Government tax, payable Feb. 1, 1865.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE CLINTON FIRE INS. CO., No. 156 BROADWAY.
A Semi-annual Dividend of Five per (5) Cent. has been declared payable on and after the 9th inst., free of Government tax.
J. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1865.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY, COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 48 EXCHANGE-PLACE, ROOM NO. 20, 3RD FLOOR, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1865.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED the following-named dividends as earned for six months ending 22d January inst., and payable less Government tax 5 per cent. to stockholders of record 26th January, as follows: 4 per cent. on First Preferred stock on the 10th February next; and 3½ per cent. on the Second Preferred stock by the 1st June next.
CONVERSION OF MORTGAGE BONDS INTO FIRST PREFERRED STOCK WILL BE MADE FROM 10TH TO 20TH FEBRUARY, BOTH DAYS INCLUSIVE.
G. E. TAINTOR, Transfer Agent.

THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1865.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a Dividend from the earnings of the road for six months, ending 31st December ultimo, of Three and One Half Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock.
Also, a dividend of Four Per Cent. on the Common Capital Stock.
Both payable (less the Government tax of Five Per Cent.) at the Treasurer's Office, Erie-place, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of February next, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.
The transfer books of both Preferred and Common Stock will be closed on the afternoon of MONDAY, the 16th inst., and be reopened on the 2d of February.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN COAL COMPANY, No. 29 TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1865.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have declared a dividend from the earnings of the company for six months ending 31st December ult., of Four Per Cent., payable at the office of the company, on and after the 15th day of February next, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.
The transfer book will be closed from the evening of the 4th to the morning of the 16th of February.
G. P. LLOYD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1864.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, held this day, it was resolved that a dividend of five per cent. in cash, free of Government tax, be paid on the first day of February next, to the holders of full-paid shares of this Company, registered the 20th day of January next, and that the transfer books be closed on the said 20th day of January, and opened on the 3d day of February.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., Jan. 23, 1865.
DIVIDEND.—The Board of Trustees have this day declared a Dividend of 3½ Per Cent., payable to the Stockholders on demand.
They have also declared an Interest Dividend of 6 Per Cent., on the Scrip issues, payable to the holders thereof, on and after the 14th day of February next, all free of Government tax.
D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

NEW-JERSEY R. R. AND TRANSPORTATION CO., OFFICE No. 2 NASSAU-ST., CORNER WALL, NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1865.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after 1st February next. The transfer books will be closed from date to 2d February.
H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF EBERVALE COAL CO., ROOM No. 44 TRINITY BUILDING, NEW-YORK, Feb 1, 1865.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have declared a dividend of five per cent., (5,) from the earnings for the three months ending 31st of December. Payable at their office on and after the 15th inst., to stockholders of record on 10th inst.
G. LEE STOUT, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD Company have declared a quarterly dividend of Two per Cent., free from Government tax, payable Feb. 1, at the Bank of North America, New-York. The transfer books are closed to Feb. 1.
OLIVER CHARLICK, President L. I. R. R. Co.
HUNTER'S POINT, Jan. 26, 1865.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1865.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. free of Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of February next.
The transfer books will be closed until the 2d proximo.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1865.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. payable on and after Feb. 1, 1865, and the Government tax. The transfer book will be closed from Jan. 23.
W. A. FALLS, Cashier.

THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1865.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per cent., (free from Government tax,) has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after Wednesday, 1st day of February next.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
By order of the board.
N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1865.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT., out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of February next, at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. The transfer books will remain closed until the 30th Jan. inst.
By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD Co., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 16, 1865.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have declared a Dividend of Seven per cent., payable Feb. 1 next, free of Government tax. Stockholders registered in New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 21st inst. until Feb. 2.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE OHIO PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 4 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1865.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE OHIO PETROLEUM COMPANY have declared a dividend on its capital stock of Two Per Cent., from the earnings of the company for the month of January, payable at the office of the company on or after the 10th February, to shareholders of record on the 31st January, 1865.
ALLEN D. VORCE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE WASHINGTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 98 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1865.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST Dividend of Three and One-Half per Cent., (3½,) free of Government tax, will be payable to the stockholders of this company on and after Feb. 1.
W. A. BREWER, Jr., Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 Wall-st.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent. has been this day declared, payable on demand, free of Government tax.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1865.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from Government tax, has this day been declared payable on and after the 10th of February.
The Transfer Books will remain closed until that date.
W. A. HALL, Cashier.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after Monday, Feb. 13.
H. W. FORD, Cashier.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. ON THE capital of this bank has this day been declared payable on the 1st of February proximo, free of Government tax. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
J. DELAMATER, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK.
No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York.
OPEN DAILY.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits made NOW will draw FIVE months INTEREST in July next.
JAMES C. STONEALL, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av.—Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M., Wednesdays and Saturdays from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed, free from Government tax. Deposits made on or before Feb. 1 will draw interest from that date.
THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

NOTICE.—EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, No. 51 Chambers-st., 11th January, 1865.—The Trustees have this day elected Mr. THOMAS KEANE the Accountant of this Bank, in the place of Mr. PETER CREBAR, who resigned on the 25th day of October last.
ANDREW CARRIGAN, Comptroller.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,412	....
ENGLAND—building	3,430	....
SCOTLAND—building	3,430	....
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Asplitt.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
VIRGINIA—Lewis .... Saturday, Feb. 4.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $125 in currency; Steerage, $45 in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 25.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 1.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 8.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 15.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 25.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 1.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $132 50
Second Cabin Passage 80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $112 50
Second Cabin Passage 65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:
EVENING STAR ...... Bell .... Saturday, Feb. 4.
MORNING STAR ...... Nelson .... Saturday, Feb. 18.
GUIDING STAR ...... Knapp .... Saturday, Feb. 25.
EVENING STAR ...... Bell .... Saturday, March 4.
MORNING STAR ...... Nelson .... Saturday, March 18.
GUIDING STAR ...... Knapp .... Saturday, March 25.
DAY STAR .... (Building.)
At 3 o'clock, P. M.,
From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.
PASSAGE—Chief cabin staterooms, $75 to $100, according to location of stateroom. Second cabin, $50.
The *Morning Star* is 2,048 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,778, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.
No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:
WASHINGTON .... 3,204 tons .... 900-horse power
LAFAYETTE .... 3,204 tons .... 900-horse power
EUROPE .... (Afloat) ...... 900-horse power
FRANCE .... (Afloat) ...... 900-horse power
NAPOLEON III ...... (Building) ... 1,100-horse power
Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;
as follows:
FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.
LAFAYETTE .... WEDNESDAY .... March 1.
WASHINGTON ...... WEDNESDAY .... March 29.
First Cabin, (including table wine) $135
Second Cabin, (including table wine) .... $70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS.
THROUGH BILLS LADING TO ST. LOUIS AND ALL POINTS ON THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS, VIA NEW-ORLEANS.
THE ATLANTIC AND MISSISSIPPI STEAMSHIP COMPANY, OF ST. LOUIS,
JOHN J. ROE, President,
is now ready to contract, and give THROUGH BILLS OF LADING for shipment as above.
This Company now owns some twenty first-class steamers running between New-Orleans, St. Louis, and Louisville, and are now arranging connections between New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and New-Orleans.
One of their steamers will leave New-Orleans daily, and by judicious arrangements they are enabled to offer inducements to shippers in lower rates and quick dispatch. Average time of transit, eighteen days.
J. EAGER, Agent,
No. 41 Broad-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN STEERAGE RATES.
The following first-class side-wheel steamships will be dispatched at noon, precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River:
Feb. 3 .... NORTH STAR .... SLOCUM.
(Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN AGE.)
Feb. 13 .... COSTA RICA .... TINKLEPAUGH.
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)
Feb. 23 .... OCEAN QUEEN .... WEIR.
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)
For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:
GLASGOW .... SATURDAY .... Feb. 4
CITY OF CORK .... SATURDAY .... Feb. 11
CITY OF LONDON .... SATURDAY .... Feb. 18
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

SHIPPING.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam-packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Jan 30, and MONDAY, Feb. 27.
Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana $50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
Passengers must have passports.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.
The new and first-class United States Mail steamship
FUNG SHUEY,
J. B. HILDRETH, Commander,
Will leave pier No. 9, North River, on Saturday, Feb. 4, at 3 P. M.
Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $75.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

FOR HAVANA—THE NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP
EAGLE,
Capt. ADAMS,
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana direct. For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
The new and splendid steamship COLUMBIA, Barton, Master, will succeed the EAGLE, and leave on Feb. 8.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA.—Short route, low prices.—The Central American Transit Company will dispatch on the 20th of every month, from Pier No. 29 North River, at noon, the fine steamship GOLDEN RULE, D. S. BABCOCK, Master, at greatly reduced rates of passage. For particulars apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.—IN CONSEquence of probable damage to cargo, the British bark *Niemen*, Pier No. 37 East River, is discharging into store No. 401 Water-st., under a general order of the Custom-house. Consignees will take notice.
CARY & CO., No. 90 Pine-st.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.
Passenger trains leave New-York, via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.
This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEETSER, General Superintendent.
J. C. CALHOUN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:
7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and West, connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.
CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

CHANGE OF TIME.
RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
From foot Murray-st., daily at 3½ P. M., connecting with trains for Highlands, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Manchester, &c.
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA.
Fare $2. Excursion tickets $3—good for three days.
Steamer JESSE HOYT leaves Wall-st. Ferry, Brooklyn, daily, (excepting Sundays,) at 9 A. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with express trains for Philadelphia, Tuckerton, Barnegat, Tom's River, &c.
Returning leave Vine-st. Ferry, Philadelphia, at 11½ A. M.

PERTH AMBOY AND WOODBRIDGE RAILROAD,
From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.
Leave Perth Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10 and 6:20 P. M.
JERSEY CITY, Jan. 21, 1865.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M. Mail Train for Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c.; and on Saturdays, at 3 P. M., Express Train for Greenport, stopping at stations east of Hicksville. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Lakeland, Waverley and Yaphank at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Syosset at 10.30 A. M. and 4 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Winfield, Jamaica, Hemstead, &c., at 9, 10:30 A. M., 2, 4 and 5 P. M.
Sunday train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 9:15 A. M., for Yaphank, stopping at all stations, (except Hemstead and Syosset.) Excursion tickets sold for this train.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD
Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.
Tickets may be procured at the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn. Baggage checked from the residence to all points on this road and its connections.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after MONDAY, Jan. 23, 1865, trains leave 30th-st. station for Albany and Troy, and places North and West, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., 3:40, 6, and 10:30 P. M. Sleeping cars attached to the 6 and 10:30 P. M. trains from 30th-st. Small cars will be run between Chambers and 30th-sts. stations. Sunday train 6 P. M.
J. M. TOUCEY, Ass't Sup't.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.
Nov. 1, 1864.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT,
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.
These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state-rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."
Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

REMOVAL.
The Peoples' Line, "New-Jersey Steamboat Company," have removed from the foot of Cortlandt-st. to their spacious new offices, Pier No. 41, south side Canal-st., where on the opening of navigation, they will be happy to transport passengers and freight as heretofore.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1865.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Trains north and east from New-Haven 11 P. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND COMMONALTY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Relative to the opening of Seventy-seventh-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Friday, the 24th day of February, 1865, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of Seventy-seventh-street, from the Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, in said city, as laid out on the map or plan of said city, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act relative to improvements touching the laying out of Streets and Roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1807.
JOHN E. DEVELIN,
Counsel to the Corporation.
Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1865.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF PETER DORLAND, Surrogate of Dutchess County, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of William Henry Grant, late of the town of Amenia, in said county, deceased, are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, Jane A. Grant, executrix of said estate, at her residence in the town of Amenia, on or before the 25th day of May next, or, in default thereof, their claims will be debarred and precluded from payment by said executrix out of said estate. Dated Nov. 18, 1864.
JANE A. GRANT, Executrix.

FOR SALE.

BROADWAY PROPERTY.—FOR SALE A very valuable property on Broadway above 17th-st. For particulars apply to JOHN McCLAVE, 44 Pine-st.

A SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT AT NORTHampton, Mass., at a bargain. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

MARIPOSA STOCK WILL BE TAKEN in exchange for one three-story house in Brooklyn. Address J. O. G., Box No. 159 *Times* Office.

YONKERS.—FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL RESIdence in the village of Yonkers; price, $35,000. For particulars, apply to H. BAYLIS, No. 15 Murray-st.

FOR SALE.

OIL LANDS FOR SALE.
Some choice flowing springs in Western Virginia, near a large navigable river, will be sold cheap. Apply No. 184 Reade-st., New-York.

COLLIERY LOTS FOR SALE OR LEASE.—THE GEORGES CREEK COAL AND IRON COMPANY have for sale or lease FOUR COLLIERY LOTS, as follows:
Lot 1, containing 725 acres.
Lot 2, containing 475 acres.
Lot 3, containing 209 acres.
Lot 4, containing 190 acres.
These lots are on Georges Creek, in Allegany County, Md., fronting immediately upon the line of the Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad, and are almost entirely underlaid by the FOURTEEN FEET VEIN OF COAL. They have been laid out so as to present unsurpassed facilities for mining and delivering coal.
For further information inquire in person or by letter at the office of the company, No. 19 SOUTH-ST., Baltimore.
W. ALEXANDER, Treasurer.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR FARM OF ONE HUNdred acres, in excellent condition and in a high state of improvement every way; wood, meadow, fruit orchards and plow land in desirable proportions, and no waste ground. A commodious and substantial dwelling-house and farmer's house, and a large barn and other outhouses, all in prime order. Also on the fine stream which runs through the farm is a good flouring gristmill, with business enough to keep its two run of stone in constant employment. Location within 30 miles of New-York City, in Rockland County, being near railroad, within three miles of the Hudson River, in a populous neighborhood, convenient to school, church and post-office, and every way eligible. Will be sold low and on favorable terms. Apply to WM. P. LYON, No. 537 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—TIMBER LOT OF 674 ACRES.—ONE of the most valuable timber lots in this State, within 3¼ miles of canal and railroad, near the head of Seneca Lake; easy of access, and surrounded by highly improved farms, worth from $50 to $60 per acre. The land is heavily timbered, and is of better soil and surface than any other similar body in the State. The property has on it a steam saw mill and shingle machine in running order, four dwellings and two barns. Title perfect; price $50 per acre. Very favorable terms will be made with a party who desires to lumber it, or it will be exchanged in part for other first-class property near New-York, or for well located Western lands at cash prices. W. L. BARNES, No. 362 Broadway, third floor, rear.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, THE HOUSE AND lot known as No. 45 Concord-st., five minutes' walk from Fulton ferry. The house is built in the best manner, and of the best materials, and has marble mantles, gas and water throughout, with range and furnace; size 21 feet 6 inches by 50; lot 83 feet; to which a plot of 34 feet 6 inches in depth, by 21 feet 6 inches in width, can be added, if desired. For permits to view premises, apply to S. HONDLOW, Montague-st., near Court, Brooklyn, or to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court, New-York.

FOR SALE—A PLEASANT COUNTRY PLACE, located at Boiling Spring, on the Erie Railway, 35 minutes from New-York by the cars. The house is stone, large, roomy, and in good order. Grounds consist of about 7 acres, including garden and orchard, well stocked with fruit-trees. Extremely convenient for any one doing business in New-York. For particulars, apply to HENRY D. LAW, No. 24 Vesey-st.

FOR SALE—THREE OF THOSE NEAT THREE-story and basement brown-stone front HOUSES and LOTS on East 128th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Also, four-story English basement HOUSE and LOT on 46th-st. west of Broadway.
For particulars and permits apply to
ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

FARM AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—At the village of Rocky Hill, Somerset Co., N. J., 2¼ hours from New-York City by railroad and five minutes' walk from the depot, containing 48 acres, in high state of cultivation; building new. For further particulars, apply to DAY HOAGLAND, No. 54 Cortlandt-st., or D. H. MOUNT, Esq., Rocky Hill, N. J.

AT BROOKLYN—FOR SALE—TWO FRAME Gothic houses, with a full lot and a half to each, west side Grand-av., 150 feet north of Fulton-av.; two three-story frame on north side Lafayette-av., 335 feet east of Bedford-av., 22.8x100; two three-story Philadelphia brick, brown-stone basement, and sub-cellar houses on north side Jefferson-st., 300 feet east of Franklin-av. Apply to WM. B. NICHOLS, No. 9 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—CHOICE COUNTRY RESIDENCE, with from two to forty acres, adjoining a pleasant village ten miles west from Jersey City. Cars to the door. Location unequaled. Improvements good. Suitable for a large family, a gentleman of leisure, or one doing business in the city. Address HERMAN, Box No. 1,557 Post-office.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF THIRTY-SIX ACRES, with a large double two-story house, beautifully located on the Passaic River, near Boiling Spring depot, on New-York and Erie railroad; communication to New-York almost every hour. Apply to R. FURMAN, at No. 26 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THREE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY, brown-stone front, first-class houses, replete with every convenience; design, material and finish the best; on Murray Hill, northwest corner of Lexington-av. and 38th-st. Inquire of G. J. HAMILTON, 297 Second-av.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FARM FOR SALE—NEAR RAHWAY, N. J., containing 60 acres; dwelling new, large and commodious, containing 13 rooms, barn and other outbuildings, also new. Situation elevated and healthful. Distance from the depot two miles, trains running hourly to New-York. Apply to the owner.
H. E. MUNDY.

FOR SALE—CHOICE FARMS IN SOMERSET, Middlesex, Union and Monmouth Counties, in New-Jersey; also in Westchester County; large number, from 6 acres to 227 acres, varying in price from $1,250 to $15,000. Country seats wanted.
JAQUES, No. 151 Broadway.

$3,800 WILL BUY A THREE-STORY brick house, ten rooms and store; lot 20 by 100; all rented; is in Pacific-st., near corner Grand-av. and Atlantic and Fulton-av. cars; will take part cash. Apply to owner, Shipping Office, No. 172 Chatham-st.

FOR SALE—THREE BRICK HOUSES AND lots, in 81st-st.; three-story basement and subcellar brown-stone basement and trimmings; all modern improvements. Apply on the premises, third house west of 3d-av., or to GEO. MARINOR, No. 234 South-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME DOUBLE cottage, finely located within five minutes walk of the ferry, Clifton, S. I., with barn and stable. Ground laid out in fruit, flowers and shrubbery; possession 1st May next; terms easy. Apply to A. H. WAGNER, No. 15 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY HOUSE; EIGHT city lots; fruits and shrubbery; extra location; in the centre of a village; Westchester County; five minutes' walk from depot; seven trains. Price $2,500.
CARTER & BERTINE, No. 79 East 25th-st.

FOR SALE—THE NEW FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-story, brown-stone, high-stoop house No. 62 West 49th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; in perfect order, with immediate possession. Apply to CHARLES RUSTON, No. 192 Broadway.

A BARGAIN.—FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY, high-stoop, brown-stone house, 21x55, 39th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; possession. Also, neat brown-stone house, 35th-st., Murray Hill, $16,000; possession.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN. A BARGAIN, a double Italian cottage house, five lots, stable; location unsurpassed; all modern improvements. Terms easy. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—TWO STORES IN MAIDEN-LANE, with fronts both on Maiden-lane and Fletcher st., admirably calculated for the petroleum business. Might rent. Inquire of A. G. ROGERS, No. 4 Pine-st., Room No. 22.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME BROWN-STONE front English basement house and lot on 5th-av., south of 34th-st., in elegant order; gas fixtures, carpets and most of the furniture. For permits and particulars, apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—BROOKLYN.—NOS. 31, 113, 120, 122, Willoughby-st., on Hansen-place, a fine brick house, garden and carriage house; another on Columbia-st.; No. 106 Ryerson-st.; one on Carlton-av. Apply at No. 4 Court-st.
JOHN BRAINARD.

FOR SALE—THREE FOUR-STORY BASEMENT brick houses, with stores, west side Avenue A; full lots; paying largely; will be sold cheap if sold soon.
CARTER & BERTINE, No. 79 East 25th-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY on 5th-av., (north of 23d-st.,) extending through to and fronting on Broadway. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, on 34th-st.; also, one with furniture, on 38th-st., Murray Hill. Apply to J. S. MOON, No. 292½ 4th-av.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 17 ACRES, ONE MILE from steamboat landing; 35 young apple and pear trees, three acres in wood, no buildings. Price $100 per acre. E. N. WALDRON, Nyack, Rockland Co., N. Y.

FOR SALE—NO. 219 6TH-AV., STORE AND dwelling, four stories and basement, brown stone, first-class in every respect. Terms easy. G. A. KISSAM, No. 30 Pine-st., basement.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE OR HIRE, A FIRST-class dwelling, in a desirable location, above 14th-st.; price not to exceed $30,000. Address, with description, W. H. C., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, A first-class four-story brown-stone front house, 25x55, with 20 feet extension, on south side of 27th-st., near Broadway. Apply to BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE, ON 17th-st., opposite Stuyvesant-square; high-stoop, brown-stone front, and finished in the best manner. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

VILLAGE IMPROVED PROPERTY FOR sale or exchange at Jamaica, L. I.; lots 25 by 100 to 8 acres; prices from $1,000 to $25,000; hours from 10 to 1. GEO. SKIDMORE, No. 16 Nassau-st, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE NO. 37 Jane-st., near 8th-av., 21x40, in first-rate order. Immediate possession. A man on the premises to show. Apply to W. A. COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE, ON Varick-place, near Bleecker-st., finished in the best manner. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

BUILDING LOTS.—VACANT LOTS FOR MANufacturing purposes, or for private residences, in every part of the city. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, FOUR LOTS ON the southwest corner of Fulton and Franklin avs. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, THE HOUSE AND lot No. 97 Sackett-st. Apply to JOHN A. LYDECKER, No. 107 Union-st., Brooklyn.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager ...... Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
In consequence of numerous complaints made to the management, the public is once more respectfully
CAUTIONED
against the impositions practiced by
SPECULATORS IN TICKETS.
The box-office of the theatre and the principal hotels are the only places at which the sale of tickets is authorized.
WEDNESDAY,
FAREWELL APPEARANCE
OF
MR CHARLES WALCOT, SR.
First time in two years in this theatre, the admirable comedy of
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND,
to be given with beautiful scenery, splendid appointments, and the following very strong cast:
Mr. Felix Featherly .... Mr. Charles Fisher
Major De Boots (his original character)
Mr. Charles Walcot, Sr.
Mr. Icebrook .... Mr. W. R. Floyd
Trapp .... Mr. Castle
Gardener .... Mr. Pope
Coachman .... Mr. Ward
Mrs. Swandown (her original character)
Miss Mary Gannon
Mrs. Featherly .... Miss Madeline Henriques
Mrs. De Boots .... Miss Fanny Morant
Fanny .... Miss Green
Cook .... Miss Carman
THURSDAY—Third time, Falconer's comedy, "Men of the Day." FRIDAY—Second time here, "Charles the Second" and "Uncle John." SATURDAY—Fourth time "Secrets Worth Knowing." Boucicault's popular comedy of OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS is in rehearsal, and will speedily be performed first time here in three years. A NEW DRAMA, of powerful interest and effects, is in active preparation. Doors open at 7¼; Overture at 7¾.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—COMMENCES AT 7¾.
EIGHTH WEEK! EIGHTH WEEK!!
OF THE GREAT SENSATION OF THE SEASON
"THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK."
The production of which has proved
A GENUINE AND TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS,
and which is received nightly with
THE GREATEST ENTHUSIASM
ever elicited in this city,
BY CROWDED HOUSES.
THE GREAT TABLEAUX
THE FIRE! and UNION SQUARE!!
NIGHTLY ENCORED
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

HIPPOTHEATRON. BEGINS AT 7¾.
EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
GRAND MATINEES on WED'Y and SAT'Y AT 2½.
GLORIOUS SUCCESS
SIXTH TRIUMPHANT WEEK OF
THE GRAND COMIC PANTOMIME,
HARLEQUIN BLUE BEARD,
which has been witnessed by
TENS OF THOUSANDS
WITH THE MOST UNQUALIFIED DELIGHT.
ENTIRELY NEW
GRAND EQUESTRIAN ACTS,
GYMNASTIC AND ACROBATIC FEATS,
AND MARVELS OF THE ARENA,
supported by the world-famed artists,
LOUISE TOURNAIRE, MARIETTA ZANFRETTA,
ROBERT STICKNEY, YOUNG CARPENTER,
FRANCOIS SEGRIST, and LE PETIT GIORGA,
M. OLMA, JAS. COOKE, N. AUSTIN,
AND ALL THE GREAT ARTISTS
OF THE MONSTER STAR COMPANY.
NOTICE—ANOTHER NEW
GRAND COMIC PANTOMIME
IN ACTIVE REHEARSAL.
Due notice will be given of its production.

THE VANDENHOFF READINGS.
THIS EVENING .... at ...... DODWORTH HALL
SHAKESPEARE, SHERIDAN AND DICKENS.
Mr. and Mrs. VANDENHOFF will give impersonated scenes from
SHAKESPEARE'S HAMLET.
SHERIDAN'S RIVALS.
A recitation by Mrs. Vandenhoff, and
DICKENS' DICK SWIVELLER AND THE MARCHIONESS.
☞ Next reading on MONDAY EVENING.
Tickets $1. Commence at 8 o'clock.

DANCING.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 33 SCHERMERHORN-ST., BROOKLYN.
Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular. Just published, a pamphlet containing a complete description of the fashionable quadrilles and 80 figures of the German cotillion. Remit 25 cents for a copy.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY.
NO. 212 5TH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST., N. Y.
NO. 137 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN.
Classes for gentlemen on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, in Brooklyn—WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in N. Y., at 8 o'clock. Call for a circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING CLASSES—AT the Academy of Physical Culture, No. 59 West 14th-st. Young ladies, misses and masters, on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Private classes for ladies and gentlemen at 8 P. M. New classes now open. Quarter commences at the date of entry.

J. H. SEARING'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY—No. 292 4th-av., near 23d-st. A new class forming for ladies, at 4 o'clock; new class for gentlemen at 8 o'clock. Private class for the various grand dances. Lessons every day.

DRY GOODS.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.
200 OF THE CHOICEST CLOAKS,
ASSIGNED BY GEORGE CAREY,
Were reserved
from the auction sale,
and will be offered
at Retail
FOR ONE WEEK,
AT REDUCED PRICES,
AT No. 475 BROADWAY.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

AT R. H. MACY'S,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
HOSIERY, GLOVES AND UNDERWEAR,
RIBBONS AND FRENCH FLOWER,
YANKEE NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS.
☞ ALWAYS ON HAND A FULL STOCK BEST QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES, 50 CTS. a pair under the regular prices.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., near 14th-st.

TO LET.

LONACONING FURNACE FOR LEASE.—THE GEORGES CREEK COAL AND IRON COMPANY will lease for a term of years, to a good tenant, their IRON FURNACE AND PREMISES at Lonaconing, Allegany County, Md. It is capable of making 70 tons of No. 1 Foundry Iron per week, or 100 tons of Forge Pig. Connected, and to be leased with it, is a large CUPOLA for castings. An extensive coke yard, with five coke ovens, are included in the premises, and a railway of 300 yards communicates with the coal mine. The ore beds, to which railways are also laid, similarly adjoin the premises. So good an opportunity for pursuing this profitable branch of industry is rarely offered, and parties are invited to visit and examine the premises. All further information can be had by inquiring, personally or by writing, at the office of the Company, No. 19 South-st., Baltimore.
W. ALEXANDER, Treasurer.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A HANDSOME four-story high-stoop brick house, with Dorchester stone trimmings, near 5th-av.; handsomely furnished throughout; will be rented for a term of four years, or the furniture will be sold, together with the lease. Possession immediately.
For particulars and permits, apply to
ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

STORE NO 181 BROADWAY ON 20 YEARS lease from May next.—The above property, 25x100, situated on the west side of Broadway, between Cortland and Dey sts., may be leased for 10 or more years, to be improved by the tenant. Apply to FRED'K MARQUAND, Fifth-av. Hotel, or H. G. MARQUAND, No. 43 Wall-st.

TO RENT, FURNISHED.—AN ELEGANTLY furnished, first-class residence, within two doors of 5th-av., below Fifth-av. Hotel. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LEASE—FOR THREE YEARS, A FIRST-class banker's or insurance office, in William st., with the superior furniture. Apply to BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

TO LET.—LOFTS AND OFFICES IN THE brown-stone front building Nos. 58 and 60 Fulton-st., near Cliff-st. E. P. S. RYDER, No. 60 Fulton-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—AN OFFICE, BETWEEN CHAMBERS and Canal, West Broadway and Elm sts.; not above first loft, with use of hatch and packing; will take a half loft, if moderate. Address Box No. 1,287 Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, WILLING TO pay liberally for suitable accommodations, desires a comfortable room and select board, with a private, genteel family; location central. Address B. N., Box No. 3,730 Post-office.

BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE desire quiet, respectable board; location between 14th and 40th-sts., and 3d and 8th-avs.; references exchanged. Address F. T. W., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

ROOMS WITH BOARD CAN BE HAD in a first-class house near 5th and Lexington avs.; French is the language of the family. Address Mrs. D., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

BROOKLYN.—A SUITE OF ROOMS WITH board, on first floor of No. 16 Clinton-st., to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, from Saturday next.

BOARD.—ROOMS ON PARLOR FLOOR, SUITAble for two or three persons; also, room for single gentleman. Dinner at 6. No. 34 West 29th-st.

STORE FIXTURES WANTED.—COUNters, desks, safe and other furniture, in good order. Apply at No. 340 Broadway, up stairs.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
NEW NATIONAL DOMESTIC DRAMA,
Written by Mr. MILNES LEVICK.
AFTERNOON AT 3. EVENING AT 7½.
THE UNION PRISONER;
OR, THE PATRIOT'S DAUGHTER.
GREAT DANCING GIRAFFE. TONY DENIER.
PROF. HUTCHINGS, LIGHTNING CALCULATOR.
MORNING AT 11,
PUNCH AND JUDY,
WITH NEW AND COSTLY APPARATUS.
TWO FAT WOMEN—1,400 POUNDS.
LIVING SKELETON, GIANT BOY, 8 FEET HIGH.
MONSTER MONKEY. THE DRILL.
WOODROFFE'S BOHEMIAN GLASS-BLOWERS
EXHIBIT TWO GLASS STEAM-ENGINES IN MOTION.
CIRCASSIAN GIRL, ALBINO BOY, LEARNED SEAL, LIVING OTTERS, FRENCH MOVING FIGURES, &c.
Admission 30 cents. Children under 10, 15 cents.

WINTER GARDEN.
BOOTH'S HAMLET,
Now in the
ELEVENTH WEEK
of a career of unbroken succession and undiminished success, and which has been enthroned by the enthusiastic fiat of the people and the press as
A PERMANENT INSTITUTION,
is presented
EVERY NIGHT,
with
ITS SPLENDID CAST
and
SUPERB SCENERY.
"ONE OF THE NOBLEST PIECES OF DRAMATIC ART EVER SEEN IN ANY LAND OR IN ANY AGE. WE TRUST IT WILL NOT BE WITHDRAWN UNTIL EVERY MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD IN THE COMMUNITY HAS SEEN IT."—*New-York Herald.*
Doors open at 6¾; commences at 7½. Seats may be secured for any number of days in advance.

NIBLO'S GARDEN .... BEGINS 7½.
Lessee and Manager .... WM. WHEATLEY.
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 1, 1865,
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF THE HIGHLY BRILLIANT
engagement of Mr. and Mrs.
BARNEY WILLIAMS.
Third Representation this Season of the
LAKES OF KILLARNEY
AND
YANKEE COURTSHIP.
Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS .... as .... LANTY,
With the songs of "Kattie Mooney" and "Fairy Boy," and a jig, with Mrs Williams,
"The Connaughtman's Rambles."
Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS ... as ... KATE KEARNEY
and OUR JEMMY, with a Yankee song and a reel,
"The Arkansas Traveler."
Both pieces cast to the strength of the company and produced with all their original splendor and completeness. Friday, Joint Farewell Benefit of Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams, when in addition to other attractions, will be produced, by request,
AN HOUR IN SEVILLE.
Mr. Wheatley is happy to announce that he has entered into an engagement with the distinguished artiste
Mrs. F. W. LANDER, formerly Miss DAVENPORT,
who, after a retirement of four years from the stage, will make her first appearance on MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 6, 1865, as LEONIE, in the five-act play entitled the
MESALLIANCE.
Seats secured six days in advance.

HELLER'S SALLE DIABOLIQUE,
NO. 585 BROADWAY.
THIRTY-SEVENTH WEEK.
INCREASING CROWDS
TO WITNESS
HELLER'S PECULIAR METHOD
of
TEACHING EVERYBODY
how to be a conjuror,
SEVEN ILLUSIONS,
TWO MARVELS,
THREE PIANO-FORTE SOLOS,
THREE LESSONS IN MAGIC,
every evening and at the Matinees.
Doors open at 7½. Begin at 8.
Office open daily from 9 till 4.
Matinees on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 2 P. M.

MEDICAL.

SAMARITAN'S GIFT! SAMARITAN'S GIFT!
Cures in from two to four days. Balsam Copavia and Mercury discarded. Only ten pills to effect a cure; purely vegetable. Price $2. DEMAS BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row; DESMOND & CO., Proprietors, No. 915 Race-st., Philadelphia.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 62 Franklin-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this City who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—See Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.—DR. HARRISON adopts this method of informing the ladies that he devotes his practice especially to the treatment of female diseases, such as pains in the back and loins, leucorrhœa, (or whites,) painful menstruation, cessation of mensus, or change of life, etc. All irregularities and obstructions of the mensus, from whatever cause, totally removed in a few hours without danger or pain. Ladies thus afflicted, who may visit this city, will find it to their interest to consult Dr. Harrison, as one interview is quite sufficient, and they will not be detained. Dr. Harrison's infallible female monthly regulator, sent to all parts of the United States and Canada; price $5. Office No. 24 East 4th-st., between Broadway and Bowery, New-York City.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., and 162 Chambers-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions; address Box 2,359 N. Y. P. O.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS, 61 Franklin-st., N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, informs ladies that "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION" is for every lady, but more particularly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., and No. 1 Vesey-st.

THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read lots of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $1 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.
Director .... MAX MARETZEK
GRAND OPENING NIGHT.
On THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 2, at 8,
will be presented Donizetti's grand masterwork
DON SEBASTIAN,
with its new and splendid scenery, new costumes and properties, two hundred auxiliaries, and the following incomparable cast
ZAIDA, the African .... CAROZZI-ZUCCHI
SEBASTIAN, King of Portugal .... MASSIMILIANI
CAMOENS, the Poet .... BELLINI
GIOVANI, Grand Inquisitor .... SUSINI
ABAIALDO, an Arab Chief .... LORINI
THE INCIDENTAL BALLET
By MLLE. ERNESTINE AND MLLE. AURIOL.
CONDUCTOR .... MR. CARL BERGMANN
On FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 3,
Auber's new version of his brilliant Opera,
FRA DIAVOLO.
On SATURDAY—GRAND GALA MATINEE.
Positively only time at a matinee of
POLIUTO.
The sale of secured seats and tickets will commence this morning, at the box-office of the Academy, at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, at Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway, and at Root, Anthony & Co.'s, corner Nassau and Pine sts.
SUBSCRIPTION
for the season will be received during the entire week at the Box office of the Academy of Music.

J. N. PATTISON'S
FIRST SOIREE MUSICALE,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 1, at
STEINWAY'S CONCERT-ROOM,
No. 71 East 14th-st.,
Assisted by MISS LAURA HARRIS, Prima Donna, and CAMILLA URSO, the celebrated lady Violinist.
Tickets $1 50, to be had at Steinway's and at the door.

CARD.
Mr. MAX STRAKOSCH begs respectfully to announce that he has returned from Europe, where he has succeeded in effecting arrangements with the following eminent artists, who will appear in his forthcoming series of Grand Concerts, viz.:
MLLE. HELENE DE KATOW,
the wonderful performer on the violoncello, principal solo player on that instrument to His Majesty Frederick William, King of Prussia; premier prix du Conservatorie, of Brussels, the only lady living to whom the
GRAND GOLDEN MEDAL
of His Majesty King Leopold I. has been presented, the presentation being made by Marie Henriette, Duchesse of Brabant. The principal musical communities of Europe have unanimously declared that
MLLE. HELENE DE KATOW
has no rival in the world, and Mr. Strakosch has particular pleasure in being the first to present this eminent lady and extraordinary artist to the attention of the American public.
MR. JAMES M. WEHLI,
the eminent piano-forte virtuoso. Piano-forte Virtuoso to His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, Chevalier of the Imperial Order of Medjidie, the Cross of Parma, honorary member of the London Philharmonic Society, &c., has also accepted an engagement.
Due notice will be given of the first appearance of these renowned artists.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1865.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—BEGINS AT 7½.
SPLENDID TRIUMPH
OF
JOHN E. OWENS .... as .... PAUL PRY.
OVERFLOWING AUDIENCES.
ENTHUSIASTIC APPLAUSE,
GENERAL DELIGHT.
Throngs rush to enjoy this brilliant effort, which is proclaimed a new revelation of genius—a companion triumph to old "Solon Shingle's." Its success has already exceeded that of any previous personation of the character in New-York. The manager confidently anticipates for it a career unequaled in splendor even by
LISTON'S ORIGINAL TRIUMPH.
EVERY NIGHT TILL FURTHER NOTICE,
PAUL PRY and THE LIVE INDIAN.
OWENS .... as .... PAUL PRY.
The theatre is crowded within fifteen minutes after the opening of the doors. Verbum Sap.
Secure seats in advance.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE,
AND GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION
NOS. 539 AND 541 BROADWAY.
OPEN DAILY, FROM 10 A. M. TO 10 P. M.
THIS ENORMOUS COLLECTION OF
LIVING WILD ANIMALS INCLUDES
A LIVING GIRAFFE;
TWO ELEPHANTS—SEVEN LIONS;
ROYAL BENGAL AND BRAZILIAN TIGERS;
POLAR, GRIZZLY, SLOTH, BLACK,
CINNAMON, POONAH, AND ISABEL BEARS;
AFRICAN AND ASIATIC LEOPARDS;
STRIPED AND SPOTTED HYENAS;
A DROVE OF CAMELS AND DROMEDARIES;
ELK, DEER, BUFFALO, &c., &c.,
Comprising altogether,
HUNDREDS OF RARE AND INTERESTING BEASTS AND BIRDS,
from every quarter of the globe.
THREE PERFORMANCES DAILY,
are given, at 11½ A. M., 3, and 8½ P. M., introducing
ALL THE TRAINED ANIMALS,
IN A WONDERFUL EXHIBITION OF
SAGACITY AND THOROUGH TRAINING.
ADMISSION, ONLY 25 CENTS.

ARION SOCIETY.
The Annual
GRAND FANCY DRESS BALL,
Will come off at the Academy of Music, February 9, 1865.
WIT, HUMOR, FUN!
Tickets at $5, admitting one gentleman and two ladies, (extra ladies' tickets $2,) to be had from all the members of the Society.
Boxes will be sold only by A. Strathmann, No. 17 Broad-st., and H. Nielsen, (Graham, Dorsett & Co.,) No. 176 Centre-st.

MAMMOTH CATTLE.
On exhibition, the Columbus and Americus, the largest pair of cattle ever raised in the world; fattened by W. & J. W. Storms, of Lagrange, Dutchess Co., N. Y., together with several other very fine cattle. Also, a splendid calf, will be exhibited for six or eight days only, at No. 385 4th-av., between 27th and 28th sts. Open day and evening.

SKATING.—DON'T FAIL TO ATTEND THE Grand Fancy Dress Carnival and Illumination on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 1, at Sylvan Lake, foot of 7th-st., Hoboken. Admission 25 cents.

LECTURES.

THE GREAT LECTURE OF THE SEASON!
Rev. CALVIN FAIRBANK will lecture upon the thrilling subject of *his own case of thirteen years imprisonment in Kentucky on the charge of slave abduction* at the Cooper Institute, THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 2. Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 6 o'clock.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Readings from Shakespeare and the Poets, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, by Prof. J. E. FRODISHER, at the new rooms of the Association, No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st. Admission free. The public are invited.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.—THE FOURTH lecture of the free course, by Prof. POMEROY, will be given THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at the Law Department of the University, at 7½ o'clock.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.
Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.
Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are Sole Agents for the celebrated Alexandre Organs for the United States.

STEINWAY & SON
GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.
The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others is, that the firm is composed of five practical piano forte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

CUMMINGS & JENNINGS,
PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURERS,
NO. 726 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
The great demand for these elegant instruments is positive proof of their superiority, yet they are offered as prices vastly below any other of equal quality. A fine second-hand piano for sale.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.—THIRTY GOLD OR SILVER MEDALS, or other first premiums, have been awarded to us within a few years for THE BEST instruments of this class. Over two hundred of the most distinguished musicians of New-York and other principal cities declare that the instruments of our make excel all others. See particulars circulars. Salesrooms, No. 7 Mercer-st., New-York. (May 1, will remove to No. 596 Broadway.)
MASON BROTHERS.

JUST THE PIANO.—OUR BIJOU COTTAGE, square 7-octaves, carved legs, &c., are perfect gems for small parlors. Great in tone and durability; small in size and price. SAWYER & THOMPSON, No. 765 Broadway, New-York, and No. 59 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—Sole depot for Pelonbet's superior Harmoniums wholesale and retail. Prices $100 to $600. Instruments to let. J. M. PELTON, No. 841 Broadway, New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A TABLE COVER, TWO YARDS SQUARE, maroon cloth centre, with a worsted work border, white ground and chintz flowers. The above supposed to have been lost from our wagon or delivered at the wrong place on the 13th inst. Any person having found said cover will be liberally rewarded by returning it to PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

LOST—THE ACCOUNT BOOK NO. 82,978 OF THE Seamen's Bank for Savings, the property of Edward A. Caswell. $5 reward will be paid to any one returning the same to the office of A. HARNICKELL, Esq., No. 69 Wall-st.

LOST—ON MONDAY, A POCKET-BOOK CONtaining about $65, in or when leaving an 8th-av. car. The finder will be rewarded by returning same to No. 13 Boorman-place, 33d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the City of Cork—The Peruvian's Mails via Portland at Hand—Miscellaneous News.

The Inman steamer *City of Cork*, Capt. Tibbetts, which left Liverpool at noon on the 18th, and Queenstown on the 19th January, arrived here yesterday. Her news is mainly anticipated.

The *Africa* reached Liverpool shortly after noon on the 16th January. Her head steward, Mr. Vaughan, was lost overboard during the passage from Boston.

The *Lafayette* arrived at Havre on the afternoon of the 17th January.

The *Saxonia* reached Southampton early on the 18th.

The editor of *Debrett's Baronetage* writes to the *Times* as follows: "I am in a position—having a letter from Mr. Alfred Tennyson—to state that the report is wholly unfounded of his being about to be made a Baronet."

FRANCE.

France is said to have proposed a European Conference, to meet at Paris on the 1st of March, in order to modify some existing telegraphic conventions.

The insurgents in Algeria are stated to be finally submitting.

A telegram in the Paris *Patrie* states that the English military Commandant at Aden had refused to afford satisfaction for certain insults offered to French officers, and application would therefore be necessarily made direct to the English Government.

AUSTRIA.

Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia had arrived at Vienna on his visit to the Emperor of Austria.

RUSSIA.

The Grand Duke Constantine is appointed President, and Count Miliatine and Gen. Liutkow members of the Council of the Empire.

Large reductions have been made in the Military and Naval estimates for 1865.

POLAND.

All the political prosecutions on account of the payment of taxes to the Polish National Government during the late insurrection, and also those against persons arrested after their return from imprisonment in Russia, have been abandoned.

THE BRAZILS.

The Brazil mails reached Lisbon on the 15th, and the following is telegraphed:

Rio, Sunday, Dec. 25.

Coffee, 6,300@6,400 reis for good firsts. Stock; 75,000 bags. Shipments since last mail, 94, 000 bags. Exchange on London, 26@26¼.

The Brazilian forces and those under Flores had attacked Pysandu in Uruguay, but were repulsed. The siege continues.

Bahia, Thursday, Dec. 29.

Sugar, 2,300@2,400 reis. Cotton, 21,000@21,590. Exchange, 26¾@27¼.

Pernambuco, Sunday, Jan. 1.

Sugar—Whites, 4,000@4,200; Browns, 2,300@2,400. Cotton, 21,500@25,000 reis. Exchange, 27¼@27¾.

FROM CITY POINT.

Imposing Military Execution near City Point—Full Details of the Event—Intensely Cold Weather—Satisfaction Through the Army at the Efforts to Increase the Pay of Officers.

From Our Own Correspondent.

City Point, Va., Friday, Jan. 27, 1865.

Another military execution took place to-day, under circumstances which made it a scene of unusual grandeur and solemnity. It occurred within our inner fortifications. The splendor of the day, which, although intensely cold, was extremely bright and beautiful, tended to draw together a vast concourse of people, both military and civil, and this being the first time that any execution had been seen so near to City Point, doubtless tempted out many who might not have gone any distance to witness so painful a spectacle.

Few who read about a military execution have any idea of its awful impressiveness. The martial character of all the surroundings; the stern, inexorable idea of power to inflict swift and summary retribution of justice, which is conveyed in the solemn movements of hundreds of stalwart men, striding along with measured step, with mournful music and glistening bayonets, make it altogether different from the disgusting spectacles too often seen where vulgar crowds are brought together—as in Europe—to witness civil executions. The very fact that the large majority of those present are accustomed to look on death, in every honorable shape, without a shudder or a pang, only gives intensity to the deep horror of seeing a comrade, full of life and health, die—not amid the cheering voices of his companions, but the death of a dog—amid the contemptuous gaze of myriads of eyes of his brothers in arms, however softened by the natural impulses of human sympathy. It is a horrible thing to witness; even more so to think of.

The unfortunate man who suffered on this occasion, was private Newell W. Root, *alias* George H. Harris, of the First Connecticut Heavy Artillery; a tall young man of prepossessing appearance, who met his doom with great composure. He was convicted of the crime of deserting to the enemy, at the court-martial of which Brevet Brig.-Gen. Collis is President, and which has been holding its sessions at City Point for many months past. It appears that, deluded by the Order No. 65, which the rebel Government issued in August last, he had made his way through the rebel lines, been relieved by the rebel authorities and found his way to Louisa, Ky., where he was arrested, while attempting to pass himself off as one of their deserters. He was one of 170 misguided men who had deserted to the enemy, and left Richmond on the 10th October last. Seventy of these have already been arrested, fifteen executed, and unrelenting martial law is still on the track of the remainder.

When I arrived, at noon, on the fatal spot—about two miles out of City Point, and situated in the hollow between two gently undulating pieces of rising ground—a large number of troops were already drawn up in three sides of a square; the gallows being placed between the naked trunks of the only two trees to be seen for a large distance around, and occupying the centre of the other side of the squad. Troops and civilians continued to arrive, on horseback, in vehicles, or on foot, until one o'clock, at which time the assemblage could not have been less than from three to four thousand people. As the troops came on they went to swell the masses of soldiers forming the three sides of the square, which opened so as to leave a wide avenue between them, along which the doomed man was to pass.

Shortly before one o'clock a squad of cavalry came up, ranged themselves at the end of one of the sides, and the criminal arrived in a guarded wagon. On alighting he had to march, preceded by a band of music playing the Dead March, followed by a bodyguard and accompanied by his chaplains and the executive military officers. The scene presented, as this group wended their dismal way along the avenue of human faces on each side was very painful. After passing along the avenue on the three sides of the square and reaching the gallows—before which was the yawning grave and the fresh heap of earth so soon to be scattered over a still living man—Capt. John Savage, of the Sixty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, the officer intrusted with the whole management, mounted the scaffold—accompanied only by the criminal, his two spiritual advisers, Rev. F. Jarvis, Chaplain of the Tenth Connecticut Heavy Artillery, Chaplain Jones, of the Tenth United States Colored, and a sergeant—and there read, in a loud, clear voice that could be heard distinctly through the whole concourse of people, the order announcing the sentence and its charge. The whole of the little party then knelt down, the Rev. Mr. Jarvis offered up a most fervent prayer, and at this impressive moment the most awful and deathlike silence pervaded that large crowd, so that not a breath could be heard. The very horses, for a few instants, looked to me, as well as their riders, like immoveable statues, and continued so during the last thrilling and horrid details that accompany an execution of this kind. At precisely one o'clock the drop fell, and the wretched man was launched into eternity.

At the same time that this execution took place another deserter, belonging to the Fifteenth New-York Engineer Volunteers, was to be shot; but a telegraph had, in the meantime, come from the President ordering a respite, some point having, doubtless, been raised worthy of further investigation.

Great satisfaction pervades the army at the efforts now being made in Congress to increase the pay of officers; and it is to be hoped that so great a measure of prudence and justice will not be defeated at last.

Everything remains perfectly quiet up to this hour of writing, and everybody is satisfied, except with the cold, which is really terrible for this latitude. Old inhabitants say that if it continues the river will freeze—and large blocks of ice are already floating down—but I fancy that when the James and Appomattox were frozen up, they were not subjected to the perpetual churning which their waters are now receiving from busy Yankee keels.

J. R. HAMILTON.

The Army of the Potomac.

Washington, Tuesday, Jan. 31.

A letter from the Army of the Potomac, dated the 29th inst., says there is nothing to report except the arrival within our lines of squads of deserters daily, who report the stories of want and demoralization prevailing in the rebel ranks.

From Fortress Monroe.

Fortress Monroe, Friday, Jan. 27.

Advices from North Carolina have reached here, to the effect that the Weldon and Gaston bridges have been carried away by the heavy freshet in that river.

The following is a list of deaths in the United States General Hospital, Virginia, during the week ending Jan. 28:

Jacob Shaner, Co G, 55th Penn V.	Jas Owens, Co G, 3d N Y I.
John Banks, Co A, 29th U S I	Henry Coons, Co K, 100th N Y.
Geo E Dawsy, Co I, U S I.	Charles Hass, Co D, 1st U S L Art.
Wm Shell, Confederate citizen.	Wm Eicheberger, Co E, 207th Penn.
Charles H Green, Co I, 45th U S I.	Wm Ballard, Co K, 118th U S I.
Alfred Stiff, Co I, 23d U S I.	John S Byrket, Co C, 13th Ind.
Elijah Ray, Co F, 109th USI.	Joseph Tubbs, Co E, 142d N Y.
Dan'l L Edwards, Co K, 10th N C H Art.	Addison H Rowe, Co K, 9th Me.
John Nelson, Co I, 4th USI.	Elias H Newell, Co K, V Res C.
Presley Long, Co H, 23d U S I.	Joseph W Ellis, hosp ste'd, 3d N Y Cav.
Willard Weeks, Co I, 40th Mass.	Theodore Sanburn, Co D, 13th N H.
Luke Connerty, Co B, 203d Penn.	
Sam'l Mackerell, Co G, 27th U S I.	

THE PRISONERS IN THE SOUTH.

Richardson's Testimony Before the Committee on the Conduct of the War.

Washington, Monday, Jan. 30.

The following testimony was given to-day before the Committee on the Conduct of the War by Albert D. Richardson:

I was captured by the rebels, May 3, 1863, at midnight, on a hay bale in the Mississippi River, opposite Vicksburgh, after confinement in six different prisons I was sent to Salisbury, N. C., Feb. 3, 1864, and kept there until Dec. 18, 1864, when I escaped; for months Salisbury was the most endurable prison I had seen; there were 600 inmates; they were exercised in the open air, comparatively well fed and kindly treated; early in October 10,000 regular prisoners of war arrived; it immediately changed into a scene of cruelty and horror; it was densely crowded; rations were cut down and issued very irregularly, friends outside could not even send in a plate of food; the prisoners suffered constantly and often intensely for want of bread and shelter; those who had to live or die on prison rations always suffered from hunger, very frequently one or more divisions of 1,000 men would receive no rations for 24 hours; sometimes were without a morsel of food for 40 hours; a few who had money would pay from five to twenty dollars in rebel currency for a little loaf of bread; many, though the weather was very inclement and snow frequent, sold the coats from their backs and the shoes from their feet; I was assured on authority entirely trustworthy, that a great commissary warehouse near the prison was filled with provisions; that the Commissary found it difficult to find storage for his flour and meal; that when a subordinate asked the first commandant, Major John H. Gee, "Shall I give the prisoners full rations?" he replied: "No, God damn them, give them quarter rations;" I know, from personal observation, that corn and pork are very abundant in the region about Salisbury; for weeks the prisoners had no shelter whatever; they were all thinly clad; thousands were barefooted; not one in twenty had an overcoat or a blanket; many hundreds were without shirts, and hundreds were without blouses; one Sibley tent and one "A" tent were furnished to each squad of one hundred; with the closest crowding, these sheltered about half the prisoners, the rest burrowed in the ground, crept under the buildings, or shivered through the nights in the open air upon the frozen ground; if the rebels at the time of our capture had not stolen our shelter tents, blankets, clothing and money, they would have suffered little from cold; if the prison authorities had permitted them either on parole or under guard to cut logs within two miles of the prison, the prisoners would gladly have built comfortable and ample barracks in one week; but the commandant would not consent; he did not even furnish one half the fuel needed; the hospitals were in a horrible condition; more than half who entered the hospitals died in a very few days; the deceased, always without coffins, were loaded into the dead-cart, piled on each other like logs of wood, and so driven out to be thrown in a trench and covered with earth; the rebel surgeons were generally humane and attentive, and endeavored to improve the shocking condition of the hospitals; but the Salisbury and Richmond authorities disregarded their protests; on November 25 many of the prisoners had been without food for forty-eight hours, and were desperate, without any matured plan; a few of them said, "we may as well die in one way as the other; let us break out of this horrible place;" some of them wrested the guns from a relief of fifteen rebel soldiers just entering the yard, killing two who resisted, and wounding five or six others, and attempted to open the fence, but they had neither adequate tools or concert of action; before they could effect a breach every gun of the garrison was turned on them, the field pieces opened with grape and cannister, and they dispersed to their quarters; in five minutes from its beginning the attempt was quelled, and hardly a prisoner was to be seen in the yard; the rebels killed in all sixteen and wounded sixty; not one-tenth of the prisoners had taken part in the attempt, and many of them were ignorant of it until they heard the guns; deliberate cold blooded murders of peaceful men, where there was no pretence that they were breaking any prison regulation were very frequent; our lives were never safe for one moment; any sentinel at any hour of the day or night could deliberately shoot down any prisoner or fire into a group of prisoners, black or white, and would never be taken off his post for it; I left about 6,500 remaining in garrison Dec. 18, and they were then dying at the average rate of 28 per day, or 13 per cent. per month; the simple truth is that the rebel authorities are murdering our soldiers at Salisbury by cold and hunger, while they might easily supply them with ample food and fuel. They are doing this systematically, and I believe are killing them intentionally, for the purpose either of forcing our Government to an exchange or forcing our men into the rebel army.

Mr. Browne's testimony is to the same effect as the above.

FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Havana—Pirates Released—Spanish Neutrality.

Havana, Wednesday, Jan. 25.

By the English steamer *Eider*, from St. Thomas, we have dates from the Republic of San Salvador to the 19th ult. The Presidential election had taken place without any popular disturbance, and resulted in the reëlection of Señor Duenas.

The Government has placed at liberty the pirates John Bradshaw and Thomas Reynolds, who were arrested on their way, in connivance with others, to take forcible possession of one of the California steamers. The tribunal has declared that the Government has no right to inflict any punishment, although they confessed their intentions, and they have therefore been liberated. The British vice consulates have been suppressed, by order of the English Government.

The indigo trade is reported buoyant, and business to be generally increasing. Considerable harm has been caused to the cotton crop by the rains, and it will therefore be smaller than was anticipated, though larger than was expected at one time.

From Jamaica, we learn that the Jamaica Bank has ceased to exist. All its business has been turned over to the Colonial Bank, and a compensation has been given the shareholders of £10,000 sterling. Business is dull, and on the 9th ult. additional duties were imposed on various articles, among them tobacco, two pence per pound on cigars, one and a half pence on leaf, and six pence on cigarettes and snuff.

From Trinidad we hear of excessive rains, though the prospects of the sugar crop were good up to Dec. 10. There had been exported 39,590 hhds., 6,700 tcs. and 5,375 bbls. of sugar, 15,069 hhds. and 407 tcs. molasses, 611 hhds. rum, 7,110 pounds coffee, 379 bales and 39 servenes of cotton.

The French man-of-war *Amaranthe* had arrived at Santa Lucia, demanding the delivery of four deserters from the French navy. This was denied—the courts declaring that they had committed no crime—they were free from the moment they trod upon English soil.

We have bad news in regard to the sugar crop of Grenada. Considerable anxiety is felt here in regard to the non-arrival of the Spanish mail steamer from Cadiz. She was due here the 19th inst., or at most the 20th. There is a report that she has been lost, but it can have no possible foundation. As I write a steamer is signaled on the Moro, as being in sight, which may prove to be the one I refer to.

We have received with joy the glorious news of the fall of Fort Fisher. The chief importance to Havana of this victory is in the closing of the port to blockade-runners. These are decidedly down in the mouth. However the principal traffic nence of this kind is with the port of Galveston.

The English steamer *Vulture* arrived on the 22d from Nassau. She is a fine steamer of 335 tons, and made the passage in 25 hours. As she came in she carried the Confederate flag at the fore. The *General Whiting*, of which I wrote you in my last, carried a bergee, with "C. S. S. S. Co." This, I am told, means Confederate States Steamship Company. There was a report she dipped her flag while passing the *Admiral*, and that this salute was returned. It was not returned. However, when the *Col. Lamb* passed this flagship, I am credibly informed she saluted, and that salute was returned by the dipping of the ensign three times. Our Government ought to investigate this latter, as in the case of the *Col. Lamb*, it was the flag of the "so-called Confederate States" that was saluted. In the case of the *General Whiting* it would have been the English.

On the 23d, a grand Bazaar, or Charity Fair, was opened in the presence of H. C. the Captain-General. The object is the enlargement of the Orphan Asylum and increase of its funds. The chief attraction is a prize given by the Countess Villanneva, of a set of diamonds—diadem ear-rings, necklace, and bracelets, valued at $16,000. There are many other valuable prizes, some of which have come from abroad. We have had cold, rainy weather lately, which still continues.

THE ALBANY INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT.

Testimony of Thomas N. Carr, Charles D. Blisch and Others.

The State Senate Committee continued its investigation into the workings of the City Inspector's Department, yesterday morning. The attendance was larger and the proceedings more interesting than on former days.

The first witness examined was *Thomas N. Carr*, who testified that he had been attached to the City Inspector's Department; he went there in 1860, and during the first year was a clerk in the Bureau of Statistics; he was afterward Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection, which position he held until the 15th of January, 1863, when he was removed by Mr. Boole; he was familiar with the workings of the City Inspector's Department; in 1860, when he went into the department, the city was cleaning the streets; that year the work cost $326,789 23; now it costs $812,000; in 1861 a contract was given to Hackley to clean the streets for $279,000; with the addition of the clerical force and the contingent fund, the entire cost of cleaning the streets in 1861 was $414,000; in 1864, with the clerical force and the contingent fund, the entire cost has been $965,003 85. During the eighteen months Mr. Boole has been in office, it has cost $1,447,000; during the eighteen months preceding Mr. Boole's coming into office, the work cost $621,000, under Mr. Delevan; the increase has been over $800,000, while the increase in the cost of labor employed has not been over $70,000; the witness said that the laborers were paid at present only two dollars a day, instead of two dollars and a half. In 1860, according to the Inspector's report, the manure amounted to 60,785 loads; in 1864, it amounted to 108,788 loads; in 1860, there were 495,794 loads removed; in 1864, there were 656,401 loads. The witness said that the Incumbrance Inspectors, of whom there were seven, were entirely unnecessary. There are forty-four Health Wardens, who are a wholly useless appendage to the department; if they were intended to benefit the city, the class of men appointed are entirely miscalculated to perform the duties, as they are the most illiterate and ignorant men in the community; the cost of supporting them is from $50,000 to $58,000 per annum; the witness said he could not see what the special inspectors, of whom there are nearly two hundred, had to do; the ordinance distributors, special notice distributors, and laborers on the dumps were all unnecessary; witness said that there were great abuses connected with the distribution of ash-tickets; the tickets are given to the distributors by the street inspectors of the ward, and the distributors giving the tickets to carmen who bring up the loads of dirt, the distributors, it is presumed, will collude with the ashmen by giving them more tickets than they are entitled to and sharing the proceeds with them; it is common report that two, three or four tickets, and sometimes five or ten tickets are given for a load of ashes or dirt; carmen had told witness that what they made from the city was nothing to what they made from other sources; in many instances ash-cartmen were paid by hotel-keepers and others to remove the ashes, and also paid by the city; during the past year the clerical force of the department cost $153,000; the work could be done as well for $53,000, bell-ringers were all unnecessary; in one ward there were eighteen bell-ringers to ten ash-carts, or nearly two bell-ringers to an ash-cart; the witness read a long list of figures made up from the City Inspector's pay-roll, showing in many instances that street-sweepers were employed where there were no carts; and in others that more carts were employed than sweepers; he also read the names of many persons who drew pay as sweepers and cartmen. He found on the pay-rolls from November 7 to November 14, one hundred and seventy-six special inspectors; the total expense of their account for seven weeks, was $25,000, or over $150,000 a year; their labor was of no value to the city. In July, 1864, the Comptroller was requested by the Common Council to make a return of the entire expense of the City Inspector's Department. The statement was never furnished by the Comptroller. The witness said he made close estimate of the expenses of the department for the year, and he thought it would be over $1,000,000; it appeared by the report of the Comptroller that carriage hire for the City Inspector's Department cost $4,000. Witness said that in his opinion the City Inspector's department should be abolished: the cleaning of the streets should be given out by contract, and the supervising control of them should be given to the police; the Sanitary bureau was the most important; during the summer most of the Health Wardens leave the city, and the sanitary condition is neglected; the Health Commission should be composed of physicians; the witness said that in London the yearly mortality is 21,000 to the million, while in this city it is 26,000 to the million; the natural sanitary advantage of this city over that of London is estimated at from four to four and a-half per cent; he had ascertained that there has been more sickness in this city during the past two years than in any city in the civilized world. When the Hackley contract was stopped, Mr. Delavan asked witness what the streets could be cleaned for; his estimate was $271,000; the estimate of the Street Inspector was $322,000.

Cross-examined.—Witness said that at present he was engaged in examining into the municipal affairs of the city, in connection with other gentlemen; he had been so engaged for thirteen months; he wrote an article in relation to the number of loads of dirt said to be removed by the City Inspector, which was published in the Times; he does not belong to the Citizens' Association, but has consulted with members of that organization in relation to the sanitary condition of the city; he was engaged in drafting a bill on the subject of the sanitary condition of the city, which he gave to Col. Delavan; the bill followed the report of Col. Delavan, advocating a change in the sanitary affairs of the city.

Mr. Graham asked witness if he wrote Mr. Delavan's report. Witness declined to answer the question, when Mr. Graham wished to know whether he furnished brains to others.

The witness said he did write the report. Mr. Delavan was busy, and as witness was employed by him, he wrote the report.

Mr. Graham examined the witness in relation to his duties in the City Inspector's Department under Mr. Boole. Mr. Carr said the position was a sinecure, Mr. Boole having taken all the power out of his hands. There was more complaint against the department after Mr. Boole became City Inspector than during Mr. Delavan's term of office. Witness had seen letters written by Mr. Dusenbury (Mr. Boole's private secretary) to Mr. Delavan, complaining of the extravagant expenditures in the department.

Mr. Graham handed witness a copy of the New-York *Era*, of November, 1863, and asked him if he wrote a sketch of Mr. Boole which it contained.

The witness replied that he did, but the facts were not true; he was furnished with the substance of the article by Mr. Boole's brother, the Rev. Mr. Boole, with a request to write the sketch; there were nineteen pages of manuscript given him; witness said he read the article to Mr. Boole before it was published; Mr. Boole wished to have the article published to aid his election.

Mr. Graham read a portion of the article, praising Mr. Boole as a most efficient officer, and stating that he had introduced many important reforms into his department.

The article was put in evidence.

The committee then took recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Charles D. Blisch was examined in relation to cleaning the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth avenues, the Bowery, Park-row, Bleecker, Grand, and other streets, by special contract. He said that the work could not be done for a less sum than he received; he obtained the contract because he had street-sweeping machines, and the avenues had to be cleaned at night; in July, 1863, his machines were destroyed by a mob; for two weeks he cleaned the streets by hand, during which time he lost $625; in June, 1864, witness sued the city for work done from November, 1862, and obtained judgment for $11,000; since June, 1864, he has received his pay from the Comptroller; witness was interested in the Hackley contract, and for fourteen months superintended it.

On his cross-examination, witness said the Hackley contract did not pay at $279,000; the first year it cost $320,000: at that time laborers received only a dollar a day; at present they receive twice that sum; in the opinion of witness, the streets could not be cleaned for $600,000 a year; witness knew Mr. Winants, who freighted ashes from the city; Winants had said eight cents a load was not enough for the work; witness believed that the streets could be cleaned at from $500,000 to $600,000, the contractor having the use of the manure, Croton water and dumping-grounds; the streets have been kept in good order by Mr. Boole, except when there has been a strike.

James Crow gave some unimportant testimony in regard to the cleaning of streets in the Twelfth Ward.

Judge Whiting called a witness to prove the sale of offices in the City Inspector's Department.

The chairman of the committee had looked through the printed affidavits, and there was a view of the case in which a portion of the testimony would be taken. It was true that it had no connection directly with Mr. Boole, still it was true that the evidence showed that there was a connection with some of the officials in his department with the frauds, and it was competent to show a general looseness in that office.

Mr. Graham objected, that the person connected with Mr. Boole's department who sold the offices was dead.

The chairman said he would bear that fact in mind, and make the examination as guarded as possible.

Judge Whiting said he would connect Mr. Boole with the sale of the offices.

Mr. Backman testified that he was appointed a special inspector in December, 1864; he received a badge from Mr. Weigan; witness gave Weigan some money to pay Boole for his office; it was said the money was to insure Boole's election; witness was paid by Weigan every two weeks until the middle of February; there were twenty-five or twenty-eight who paid money for their positions; witness was paid about nine weeks; when his pay was stopped he went to the City Inspector's office; Weigan said the clerks always wanted money; at one time witness gave Weigan $25 to pay Mr. Dusenbury; witness never spoke to Boole on the subject; he paid Weigan $150 for his position.

Cross-examined.—Mr. Weigan is dead; witness saw a receipt of Dusenbury's for the money given to Weigan; he could not swear to Dusenbury's signature.

John Sigmund testified that he was appointed a Special Inspector of the City Inspector's Department about the 9th of December, 1863; witness paid Weigan $70, agreeing to pay him $10 more when he received his first payment; witness went to the City Inspector's office, where his name was placed on a book; he afterward received a shield; witness was told to go around the streets, and see if there were any dead animals; witness made his returns; he was paid once, when he was told there was no more money; Mr. Boole had gone to Albany to get his bill passed, when he would have more money; witness stopped walking the streets when his pay stopped; witness saw Boole at Jefferson Market, where Weigan was trying to get up a military company, and Boole was to be Colonel; Weigan introduced witness to Boole as one of his special inspectors; Boole said "all right;" they then took a drink together; Boole treated.

The examination of this witness caused much laughter in the court-room.

Mr. Schafer testified that he paid Weigan $200 for a position as Special Inspector; he was told that Mr. Boole spent so much money for election that he would have to make some of it up.

Mr. Seizer also testified that he had paid Weigan for a position as Special Inspector.

At 4 o'clock the examination of the committee was interrupted by a fight, which occurred in the street between a number of the enrolling clerks, who are employed by the Supervisors, in the same building.

The committee adjourned until 10:30 o'clock this morning.

The Seventy-ninth Regiment, Cameron Highlanders, New-York State Volunteers.

Col. S. M. Elliott has been indefatigable in his efforts to fill up the ranks of his gallant regiment. He has devoted himself to this patriotic work, without regard to his individual interests, and without claiming or receiving the least personal reward. He has now obtained promotions and commissions for the following officers of his command, viz.:

Capt. Henry G. Heffron, promoted and commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. Andrew D. Baird, promoted and commissioned Major; First Lieut. James S. King, promoted and commissioned Adjutant; First Lieut. John M. Flannelly, promoted and commissioned Quartermaster; First Lieut. James Innes, promoted and commissioned Captain; First Lieut. Alexander L. Baird, promoted and commissioned Captain; First Sergt. James McLean, promoted and commissioned First Lieutenant; First Sergt. Hugh Young, promoted and commissioned First Lieutenant; Sergt. John Tennant, promoted and commissioned Second Lieutenant; Sergt. Alfred Douglass, promoted and commissioned Second Lieutenant; Sergt. Francis Gallagher, promoted and commissioned Second Lieutenant.

The above officers deserve the well-merited honor conferred upon them, for distinguished services in the field, having fought their way from the ranks to their present position, through the carnage of over twenty battle-fields, and (with their late brethren-in-arms, led by the gallant Morrison,) they have nobly sustained the honor of Scotland, and triumphantly carried the banner of our glorious Union to victory. They are now with Gen. Grant, before Richmond, in the First Brigade, First Division, Ninth Army Corps.

Meeting of Loyal Georgians—A Card.

The present condition of military affairs gives us hope that the loyal citizens of Georgia may soon be permitted to return to their homes, and again enjoy the protection of the Government of the United States under the old flag of the Union. We hail the promise of such an event with unmingled pleasure; and desirous of coöperating with all loyal Georgians at home and abroad, to secure the return of the State to her proper and natural relations to the Federal Government, we earnestly request all loyal citizens of Georgia, now in the loyal States, to attend a meeting to be held in the City of New-York at the Cooper Institute, on Thursday, the 16th of February inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., that a public expression of opinion may be had by the loyal refugees in regard to the duty of Georgians at home to take the necessary steps to secure peace by "laying down their arms and submitting to the national authority." Loyal citizens of all the insurgent States and citizens generally are earnestly invited to attend. Distinguished speakers have been invited and will be present.

William Markham, Jas. L. Dunning, A. W. Stone, V. W. Skiff, T. W. Nixt, Daniel Young, H. P. Williams, W. V. Knox, Edmond Russell, J. T. Banks, Wm. G. Richards, Lewis Scofield, A. N. Wilson.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Pennsylvania Merchant Committed to the Tombs.—In September last, Max Winternits, of Newcastle, Lawrence County, Penn., stated to Mr. John J. Donaldson, of the house of H. B. Claflin & Co., that he had a stock of goods valued at $10,000 and $3,300 in ready money, and that his entire indebtedness was only about $6,000; and upon these representations Mr. Donaldson gave him credit to the amount of $10,408. Subsequently Mr. Edward W. Bancroft, one of Messrs. H. B. Claflin & Co.'s salesmen, went to Newcastle, and found Winternits's store closed and in charge of a Sheriff; and he further learned that Winternits had confessed judgment in favor of his brother David for $12,000, and that in addition to this he was indebted to New-York firms in the sum of $22,000. Thereupon Mr. Donaldson returned to this city and secured a requisition from Gov. Fenton upon Gov. Curtin, and with this document Detective Dusenbury went to Pennsylvania. He returned yesterday with Winternits, and appeared before Justice Dowling, and upon affidavits of Messrs. Claflin & Co.'s employes, alleging that the prisoner had been guilty of obtaining goods under false pretences, Winternits was required to find $20,000 bail. In default of this he was committed to the Tombs.

Mysterious Sickness and Death.—On Monday morning, the families of —— Grady and Robert Morrison, at No. 464 Washington-street, were prostrated by severe headache and nausea, which, for a time, threatened to terminate fatally. Physicians were summoned, but they were unable to afford relief, and at about noon one of the children expired. Dr. Joseph G. Shaw made a post-mortem, yesterday, but was unable to find anything in the child's stomach which might lead to knowledge of the cause of the families' sudden and mysterious illness, and the stomach was given to Dr. Thomas C. Finnell for chemical analysis. Both families have recovered, and are now in the enjoyment of perfect health.

Rapid Increase of Trade with Matamoras.—Within the last two months there has been a large increase in the shipment of goods from this port to Matamoras—an increase seemingly due to the fact that Matamoras is the only port through which the rebels can receive supplies. The cargoes sent thither consist principally of ordinary merchandise, and are shipped in vessels of small tonnage. From the 26th of December to the 25th January, the number of vessels that cleared from this port was five times greater than during the same time last year.

Suicide of an Invalid.—Yesterday morning Mr. Samuel Miller committed suicide by cutting his throat with a common pocket-knife, in his room at No. 117 Lewis-street. He had been an invalid from early boyhood, and on Sunday last he suffered from convulsions, which left him with increased feebleness. He was 22 years of age. Coroner Wildey will hold an inquest this morning.

Fire in a Stable.—At about 2 o'clock yesterday morning Mr. Terence S. McDonald's stable, at No. 16 Hester-street, was damaged to the extent of $300 by an incendiary fire. A horse, valued at $100, and owned by Mr. John Green, perished in the flames. No insurance. An investigation is to be made by Fire-Marshal Baker.

Burglary.—The premises of Baker, Smith & Co., manufacturers of steam-heating apparatus, corner of Centre-street, were entered at a late hour Monday night by burglars, who helped themselves to a variety of brass goods, tools, etc. They also gathered up a number of coats, hats, keys and books which were in the office. The loss will probably not exceed $500.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Quota of the Third Congressional District, by Wards.—The quota of the Third Congressional District, by wards, was definitely fixed by Col. Jordan, of the Provost-Marshal's Office, yesterday afternoon. The following figures show the number of persons enrolled and the number required in the wards named:

Wards.	No. enr'd.	No. req'd.	Wards.	No. enr'd.	No. req'd.
1........	762	39	11........	2,439	252
2........	1,431	177	13........	2,507	299
3........	1,000	—	15........	1,369	183
4........	1,449	104	19........	723	50
5........	2,231	295	20........	1,809	124
7........	2,000	218			
Total................				17,726	1,741

The citizens of the Third Ward having, previous to the 31st December last, furnished more three-year recruits than any other ward, and therefore received the benefit of years of credit, worked themselves out of the draft with a small surplus in reserve for the next call. The number of men enlisted since the 31st ult. is about one hundred, which will be deducted from the total figures as above given.

Reduction of the Brooklyn Fire Department.—At the meeting of the Commissioners and Board of Appeals of the Western District, held on Monday night, it was finally determined to reduce the Fire Department by disbanding Engine Companies No 10, 11, 16 and 20, and Hose Companies No. 11, 12 and 15. The original number of members was 1,758; number of apparatus, 40. As reduced, there are 1,408 members and 33 apparatus, with the prospect of a still further reduction. Much dissatisfaction is expressed by the disbanded companies.

Williamsburgh.

Arrest of a Young Mother for Causing the Death of Her Infant.—Last evening Officer Conner, of the Forty-fifth Precinct, arrested a young girl of 17, named Annie Kelly, at the residence of her aunt, in Thirteenth-street, New-York, who, it appears, was delivered of a female child on Saturday night last, at the residence of a relative in South Second-street, E. D., and who, to hide her shame, left it exposed in a vacant lot near by, where it was found dead on Sunday morning. The girl, who is still very weak, was sent to the hospital by Coroner Barrett, who will properly investigate the case.

An Unknown Man Found Dead in His Room.—Yesterday an unknown man, about 70 years of age, was found dead in his room at No. 247 South Fourth-street, E. D. Coroner Barrett investigated the case, and found that death had ensued from natural causes. In the pocket of deceased was found a card, on which was written, "P. Peralay, civil engineer."

FROM ILLINOIS.

A New Journal in Chicago—The Proposed Removal of the Capital—The Chicago Conspirators.

Chicago, Monday, Jan. 23.

POLITICAL.

The Senatorial contest is likely to live, in its effects, after the result has passed away. The friends of Gov. Yates appear disposed to continue it, and arrangements are in progress in this city to establish a first-class daily morning paper, in opposition to the *Tribune*, which advocated Mr. Washburne. The matter has progressed so far that the name of the new "organ" has been promulgated. It is to take its name from the party and be called the *Republican*. It is to be under the general editorial control of J. K. C. Forrest, who has been acting as "Aid" to Gov. Yates for the past year or two. It is possible that the enterprise may fall through yet, but those engaged in it express their determination to carry it out.

The subject of the removal of the State Capital from Springfield, is exciting a good deal of attention. A bill is before the House, and has been received with favor, to remove it to Chicago, provided our citizens will donate a suitable site and erect buildings, at a cost of $300,000. The measure was introduced by one of the "country members," and Chicago has taken no action in relation to the matter. The capital is of not much importance to us; yet, if the State wishes to come here, our "solid men" will doubtless exhibit their usual liberality in the premises. The members complain of the want of accommodations at Springfield, and of the skinning process which they are compelled to undergo. A bill has been introduced to reorganize our Congressional Districts, so as to make fourteen instead of thirteen, and thus do away with the anomaly of a "Congressman at Large." The new arrangement cannot well be made more favorable to the Republicans than the present, as evinced by the result of the last election. The repeal of the Black Laws has been recommended in a report of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate. The Democrats the other day voted in a solid body against the measure. They appear determined to bury themselves past all resurrection under the *débris* of slavery.

THE CHICAGO CONSPIRATORS.

The evidence of the witness Shanks, given on the trial of the Chicago conspirators at Cincinnati, has created quite an excitement here. We had heard the same things through general rumor; but they were indefinite and uncertain. Now they come to us in detail and in a tangible shape, and create a profound sensation. We know what we have escaped—what an abyss there was yawning beneath our feet. There is a bad look just now for those who were engaged in this plot. The Provost-guard is still on the alert, and a lot of arms was found only a few nights ago in the vicinity of the camp. Other arrests are occasionally made; but recent developments go to show that the traitors have not yet fully abandoned their plot to release the rebel prisoners.

THE PEACE RUMORS.

I am glad to see that you are protesting against the flitting backward and forward between Richmond and Washington, of the whole tribe of self-constituted peace commissioners. Out here we vote them unmitigated nuisances, and are astonished that they are tolerated by the President. The people of the West, in common with the whole country, have suffered so much in blood and treasure, that they are not in favor of a peace now which shall come short of a full accomplishment of all the purposes of the war—indemnity for the past, and security for the future. I may safely say that I speak for nine-tenths of the loyal people of the West when I aver that they want no peace until the rebel capital has fallen, and the rebel leaders are fully humbled. We want them conquered—subjugated—so totally defeated that we shall never hear of another rebellion in all coming time. We want no temporizing—no half-way measures—no toleration of the cause of the war—no compromises. We have spent too much precious blood for this, and it is with even more to secure the great end for which we have fought. We say let the war go on until all rebeldom shall lay down its arms. Let the blows fall thick and heavy, until resistance is impossible, and then give them such terms as traitors deserve, tempered with that mercy which has characterized the acts of our Government throughout. Magnanimity is all very well; but we trust that the President and his advisers will not be drawn into a display of that virtue which will abroad be interpreted as an evidence of failing strength and resources, and a want of power to effectually crush the rebellion. If the rebels are sick of the fight, let them come as suppliants, not as the dictators of the terms of peace. Let them come to us, not we go to them.

MILITARY.

The War Department has authorized the raising of ten new regiments in this State, to be officered by election and confirmed by the Governor. A rendezvous has been opened at Camp Fry, in this city, which is placed under the command of Col. John L. Hancock.

Only about 400 enlistments have been made in this District under the new call. It looks now as if a draft was certain to come upon us. The conferring of the "stars" upon Col. Sweet, of Camp Douglas, gives great satisfaction to the loyal people of Chicago. There are now in the camp 10,000 prisoners, which, with their guards, constitute quite a formidable force. The sanitary condition is excellent, and the per cent. of deaths but little, if any, above that of the rest of our population. Large numbers of the rebels are desirous of taking the oath of allegiance. The Union soldiers of Camp Douglas have set a good example which it would be well if it were generally followed. They have entered upon a warfare against drunkenness in the camp, and last week organized a "Division" of the Sons of Temperance, to which about 100 united in the first meeting.

VARIOUS MATTERS.

The Chicago Oil Company, which has been boring in the western limits of the city, announced last week that they had "struck oil," whereupon quite a sensation arose in speculative circles. The great tunnel under the lake is still progressing. It has reached about 2,000 feet seaward, and no obstructions have as yet been encountered. There has been one change in the Federal offices here. Perkins Bass, Esq., has been appointed District Attorney, in place of Mr. Larned, resigned. Mr. Bass is a fair young lawyer, but not *heavy* enough for this important position.

The number of hogs arrived here to date is 1,025,221, against 1,147,760 last year; number packed, 732,141; last year, 802,488. Our money market is very stringent. Business is dull, and the general markets are unsettled. This is particularly the case with grain and provisions. The fall in gold has knocked everything else down. Preparations for building on a large scale next season are already being made, and in anticipation of which, brickmakers have already advanced their prices one dollar per thousand.

[Advertisement]

At $2 a Year, or 20 cents a Number.—Take the Illustrated Phrenological Journal.

FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

For non-retention or incontinence of urine, irritation, inflammation or ulceration of the bladder, or kidneys, diseases of the prostate glands, stone in the bladder, calculus, gravel or brick-dust deposit, and all diseases of the bladder, kidneys and dropsical swellings.

USE HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Helmbold's Extract Buchu gives health and vigor to the frame and bloom to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity or epileptic fits ensue.

[Advertisement.]

Cherokee Pills—Female Regulator.—Sold by all druggists. $1 per box. Thirty-two page pamphlet free. Address Dr. W. R. MERWIN & CO., No. 63 Liberty-st., New-York.

[Advertisement.]

A ready and conclusive test of the properties of HELMBOLD'S Fluid Extract Buchu will be a comparison with those set forth in the United States Dispensatory. It is no quack nostrum.

[Advertisement]

Enfeebled and delicate constitutions, of both sexes, use Hembold's Extract Buchu. It will give brisk and energetic feelings and enable you to sleep well.

[Advertisement.]

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action,

[Advertisement.]

Take no more unpleasant and unsafe remedies for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use Helmbold's Extract Buchu and Improved Rose Wash.

[Advertisement.]

A reliable Tonic, Diuretic, Blood Purifier and Invigorator—Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

Passengers Arrived.

Jan. 31—*In steamship City of Cork, from Liverpool*—Miss McDonald, Mrs. Deitz, Capt. H. Wade, Capt. Welch, Capt. Ira Horton, Seton Dent, 47th Regt.; J. D. P. Luke, and Misses Lucie and Philipine Luke, Mrs. Rhodes, Rev. Ralph Pierce, Mrs. Pierce and 2 children, Mrs. and Miss Haynes, Mrs. Morillier, C. L. Lawrence, Mrs. Lawrence, 3 children and servant, A. Gaston, Chas. Dennis, S. Hofeld, James Kerr, F. G. Da Costa, Jeremiah Whittaker, W. D. Voight, F. J. Steinberg, A. F. Pecqueux, and 212 in the steerage.

In steamship Havana, from Havana—Miss Esther Reese, Miss Catharine Leary, W. B. Marlay, John Verges, L. Verges, Fred. Gottlieb, S. Ferrera, August Oliver, James Vogel, John Carbonell, M. Badia, R. Unarte.

In U. S. steam transport Ericsson, from Hilton Head—Col. Joseph S. Gage, 29th Missouri Vols.; Lieut. S. B. H. Sanks, 100th Ind. Vols.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 10 | Sun sets..... 5 18 | Moon sets. 11 54

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 11 36 | Gov. Island 12 25 | Hell Gate.. 1 47

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Jan. 31.

Cleared.

Ships Isaac Webb, Stowell, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall; B. Aymar, Carr, Matanzas, Walsh & Carver; Rosslyn Castle, (Br.,) Nicoll, R. Irvin & Co.; Resolute, Harris, Liverpool, Williams & Guion.

Bark Excelsior, (Br.,) Claproth, Antwerp, W. F. Schmidt's Son.

Brigs Jeremiah, Ford, Savannah, C. L. Wright & Co.; Northern Light, (Br.,) McKay, St. Thomas, J. P. Buck & Co.; Grace Worthington, (Br.,) Lund, Belize, Hond.; F. Alexandre & Sons; Eunice, (Br.,) Munroe, Nassau, D. R. De Wolff; Retriever, (Br.,) May, Cienfuegos, M. E. Greene & Curry; H. F. Colthurst, (Br.,) Guerny, Manzanilla, Rivera, Cardoza & Co.; H. H. McGilvery, Gilkey, Cardenas, Walsh & Carver; S. Thurston, Clark, Arroyo, B. P. Sherman.

Schooners E. S. Downing, Waters, Port Royal, W. H. Robson & Co.; Maria Jane, (Br.,) Parrett, Ponce, Merkle Brothers; Chingarora, Madison, Accomac, E. H. Kreemer; Hannah, Wall, Washington, L. Kenny.

Arrived.

Steamship Havana, Greene, Havana 5 ds. and 12 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Thos. Ascencio. Experienced heavy N. and N. W. gales during the whole passage. On the evening of the 26th, passed steamship (supposed) Morning Star and steamship George Cromwell, in lat. 36 35 N., lon. 74 50, bound S.

Steamship City of Cork, (Br.,) Tibbetts, Liverpool Jan. 18, and Queenstown 19th, at 3:35 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. Jan. 19, off Mine Head, at 3:30 A. M., saw the City of Manchester, bound up. Jan. 22, lat. 50 07, lon. 28 10, at 3:30 P. M., passed a bark-rigged steamer, supposed the Etna, bound E.

U. S. steam transport Ericsson, Lowber, Hilton Head 3½ ds., to the U. S. Quartermaster. Had heavy westerly winds most of the passage.

Steamer Kingfisher, Rector, Baltimore, with mdse.

Bark Mary Scholfield, (of Liverpool, N.S.,) McDonald, Cow Bay, C. B., 21 ds., with coal to Henry Scholfield. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Caroline, Searles, Aspinwall 28 ds., with hides, etc., to J. F. Joy. Has been 14 ds. N. of Hatteras with heavy gale from N. and W. and freezing very hard. Jan. 21, 3 P. M., Absecom N. N. W. 5 miles, took a heavy gale from N. E., accompanied with snow. Has been in co. with several vessels.

Brig Princess Alice, (of Belize, Hond.,) Cooper, Cienfuegos 30 ds., with sugar and molasses to Murray & Nephew. Have been 14 ds. N. of Hatteras with heavy N. W. gales.

Brig Keoka, (of Barbados,) Burns, Ragged Island 23 ds., with salt to Brett, Son & Co. Been 12 ds. N. of Hatteras and 6 ds. N. of Barnegat with N. winds; split sails, etc. Jan. 10, in Crooked Island Passage, saw schr. Golden W., bound S. Left no vessels.

Brig Portsmouth, (of Nassau,) Matthews, Montego Bay 22 ds., with logwood, etc., to Sims & Chase. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Magna Charta, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Hewson, Glace Bay, C. B., via Halifax, (where she put in for repairs,) 12 ds., with coal to D. R. De Wolf.

Schr. Mary Barden, (of P. E. I.,) Leblanc, Charlottetown, P. E. I., 21 ds., with oats to B. F. Small & Co.

Schr. Queen of Clippers, (Br.,) Davis, Cornwallis, N. S., with potatoes to Duryea & Hyde.

Schr. Mariel, Gilpatrick, Biddeford, with heading to Waydell & Co.

Schr. Messenger, Holden, Rockland, for Fortress Monroe.

Schr. Catawamteak, Hix, Rockland, for Fortress Monroe.

Schr. B. D. Haskins, Reeves, Fortune Bay 18 ds., with fish to master.

Schr. Julia Baker, Low, New-London, in ballast.

Schr. Fairdealer, Cox, Gardiner, with lumber.

WIND—Sunset, W., light.

Sailed.

Steamers Blackstone, Varuna.

Ships Athena, Leocadia.

Barks Edith, Tomas Terry.

Brigs Alice Maud, Bessie York. Schr. E. S. Downing.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 31—Arr. bark Nonpareil, from Cadiz.

PROVINCETOWN, Jan. 30—Arr. bark Anna Walsh, from Liverpool, via Bermuda, bound to Boston.

WELLFLEET, Jan. 30—Arr. ship R. P. Chase, 60 ds. from Prince Edward's Island, bound to New-York, with loss of sails, &c.

Miscellaneous.

The following is an extract from a letter of Capt. Julius Caulkins, of ship Energy, to her owners, Messrs. Spofford, Tileston & Co. The Energy left Liverpool Nov. 18, 1864:

Fayal Harbor, Dec. 30, 1864.

Messrs. Spofford, Tileston & Co., New-York.

Dear Sirs: After encountering a succession of the heaviest gales I ever experienced, in which I lost sails, stove boats, twisted off the rudder-head, and sustained other damage, I was compelled to bear up for this place to repair damages. I shall proceed at once with the necessary repairs, which I hope will be completed in about 30 days, when I shall leave for your port.

Yours truly, JULIUS F. CAULKINS, Master of ship Energy.

Spoken, &c.

Acadia—brig, bound S., Jan. 5, off Cape Hatteras.

Crocus—brig, from Fortress Monroe for Boston, Jan. 29, 30 miles S. E. of Fire Island.

John Wainwright—schr., of Shelburne, N. S., for Kingston, Jam., Jan. 19, lat. 40 05, lon. 63 43.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

THE COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT TO GUSTAVE DE SPIESS, which was to have taken place at Dodworth's Hall on Friday evening last, was postponed, owing to the want of gas, until THURSDAY, Feb. 2. Mr. De Spiess will be assisted by several of the most distinguished artists in the city.